The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1875. NO. 248.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount—whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FIRST EDITION.

### TILTON-BEECHER.

### THE CASE FINALLY CLOSED.

### MOTION TO RE-OPEN OVERRULED.

### CHARGE OF JUDGE NEILSON.

### The Jury Deliberating Upon a Verdict.

### Adjournment of the Court Till Ten O'Clock.

Affidavit of Mrs. Tilton, Denying the Newly Discovered Evidence and Swearing to Her Innocence of all the Charges Brought Against Her.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The court room was crowded again this morning. Mr. Beecher and wife sat among the Plymouth throng. Mr. Tilton was early in his seat. Judge Neilson entered the court room a few minutes before the hour, and on opening said that under the circumstances, he would be compelled, on an examination of the affidavits, to deny the application for reopening the case, and, in accordance with Mr. Beach's request, the papers were filed with the clerk of the court. Judge Neilson then stated that the jury might retain their seats, if they so desired, while he delivered to them the charge.

JUDGE NEILSON'S CHARGE.

After congratulating the jury on the approaching close of their labors, and saying that he had habitually refrained from stating his own opinion on question of fact, he said: It is your duty to accept fully and without a shade of mental reservation the rules of law stated, but on the other hand I wish to pay a due degree of respect to your great office. You are the sole judges of the weight of the testimony and of the credibility of the witnesses. A sense of this restrains me from commenting on the proofs at large and from indicating to you what my own opinions may be on the question of fact involved. Your recognition of that as your relation to the Court and to the cause, is due to the oath you have taken to render a true verdict according to the evidence. My recognition of it is due not only to you but to those parties, as the moral force of a verdict depends largely on the fact that it is the unbiased opinion of the twelve men selected from the body of our citizens, and in the most solemn form known to our laws, consecrated to the service. He then stated that the counsel had extracted so much testimony from the one hundred and eleven witnesses that if he was to quote it to them they would not reach their deliberation until days hence, weary and exhausted. Some of it, stated to the principal question in issue, some of it to the credit due to certain witnesses, some of it to the mere question of damages.

THE FOUNDATION CHARGE.

The pleadings have been stated in your hearing. You perceived that the charge of adultery, denied by the answer, lies at the foundation of the case. Upon the issue thus joined, the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff. You are also to understand that the evidence should be such as to carry conviction to the minds of just and prudent men; that is, point to actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable hypothesis. The wrong charged in the complaint might be proved by direct or by circumstantial evidence, but such a charge is not usually proved, nor, indeed, usually provable by direct and positive evidence. The reason is obvious. In most instances when, under social restraints, an apparently proper intimacy degenerates into licentious acts, the evil intent and life put on the garb of innocence. To such cases of doubt and difficulty, the law of evidence, searching and flexible, applies peculiar tests, presumptions and inference drawn from facts and from conduct, according to the dictates of experience, so that finally the question of guilt or innocence may be determined by the jury in the light reflected by the surrounding circumstances.

HOW IT CAN BE PROVEN.

A few simple illustrations stated with reference to a case of this character, may enable you to understand sufficiently for the present purpose, the difference between direct, circumstantial and presumptive evidence. If a witness should testify that he had seen the actual commission of the sexual act charged, that would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify that the wife and the paramour (defendant) had occupied the same room all night in such a manner as tended to the conclusion that they had slept together, or if he had admitted his guilt, that would be circumstantial evidence. If to a letter received by the defendant explicitly charging him with adultery, he answered simply saying, "I am sorry and hope to be forgiven;" or if on being thus charged in a conversation by one having an interest in the matter, he had made no answer whatever, that, by a natural process of reasoning, would be presumptive evidence. Circumstantial evidence must be acted on very cautiously. The evidence bearing on the principal question—that of adultery—may be taken up in its order, thus: First, as to the writings referred to; secondly, as to the oral admissions; thirdly, as to tacit or implied admissions; and, fourthly, as to the general conduct of the defendant. I purpose briefly to call your attention to some of the more important matters falling under each of these heads. Your conclusions should not be drawn from one of these classes of evidence, but from all the testimony on this branch of the case combined.

THE WRITTEN EVIDENCE.

In taking up the writings referred to, you will observe that the plaintiff's letter of the 26th of December, 1870, demanding that defendant should leave his pulpit and the city, was the first open act of hostility. That demand was withdrawn at an interview had by the parties at Moulton's on the evening of December 30, 1870. The plaintiff claims that that was in deference to the wishes of his wife. At that time a paper written by Mrs. Tilton in respect to her relations to the defendant, was held by Moulton. The copy of it which the plaintiff had was torn up, after having been read or stated to the defendant, and the original was also torn up afterwards by Mrs. Tilton with her husband's assent. The proof of the contents of that paper was ruled out, because the writing was a confidential communication by the wife to her husband, and because he was a party to its destruction, but that ruling was no deprivation, as no charge written by Mrs. Tilton could have been evidence against the defendant. That same evening, Mr. Beecher, with the assent of the husband, called on Mrs. Tilton. He then obtained the paper commonly called the retraction, afterwards surrendered to Mr. Moulton.

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

The next paper in order is that of January 1, 1871. It is in Moulton's writing, except the lines at the bottom and the signature written by Mr. Beecher. A question of fact in dispute as to this paper deserves our attention. Mr. Moulton says that it was dictated sentence by sentence, and that it was read over. Mr. Beecher denies that dictation and that reading. As to the degree of credit to which these witnesses, thus in conflict, may be relatively entitled, you are to remember they speak of what occurred at a time of great excitement. They may not have been equally affected, but while the one was pouring out his thoughts in agony of self-depreciation, the other may well have been moved in sympathy. The law has tender consideration for an infirmity of memory, and the witness is not expected to speak of events with certainty. As to the subject thus spoken of by those witnesses, you should be prudent in reference to mere probabilities, and not to indulge in speculations or lightly consider a matter which has been affirmed because it may not seem reasonable. The Judge said that a reference by him to other papers would be nearly unnecessary, but from them it appears that the defendant was conscious of having committed some wrong or offense affecting the plaintiff and his family. With that observation as to the import of the papers, I submit them to your consideration, that you may, taking them in connection with the proofs at large, determine what that wrong or offense was.

DEFENDANT'S ORAL ADMISSIONS.

Passing to the second branch of evidence as to the principal charge, in the order stated, I call your attention to the alleged oral admissions. The confessions of a party made deliberately against his own interest, as to facts known and understood by him, are clearly proofs, are regarded as of a high class of evidence, and deservedly so, because it is contrary to experience for men to admit what hurts them, if not true. Experience proves, rather, that men evade or deny the truth when the truth hurts. Testimony to prove oral admissions should be carefully scrutinized. The jury should be satisfied that the witness clearly understood, correctly remembered, and fairly repeated what was said, but the caution against relying on such testimony too emphatically should find its counterpoise in a caution against the too ready rejection of it.

TACIT OR IMPLIED ADMISSIONS.

The third class of evidence in the arrangement stated, is as to tacit or implied admissions. In theory it appeals to a principle peculiar to presumptive evidence. It is assumed that on suitable occasions most men have such a regard for their own interests that, on being unjustly charged or insulted, they will speak out in denial and justification. Hence it is that silence may often be regarded as confession. The most obvious difficulty in applying this doctrine arises from the consideration that all men may not act alike in the same circumstances, and that the jury may possibly ascribe to a sense of guilt what was due to mere surprise or to some unknown restraint. The testimony of the plaintiff and of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton is as to two forms of admission—the one oral the other tacit or implied. In considering those portions of that testimony which relate to defendant's actual admissions of guilt, you will recall the doctrine stated under a former head to the effect that a reasonable doubt as to want of apprehension or of memory, or of fairness, in the witness proving such admission, imposes upon the jury the exercise of great caution. Upon the testimony, you will inquire whether the witnesses are correct in their statements, or whether the defendant was misunderstood by them. In considering the other portions of their testimony, as to the implied admissions, also contradicted by the defendant, you will inquire whether in the conversations had by him with the witnesses, his adultery with the plaintiff's wife was spoken of in clear and express terms. If you find that he was thus charged, so that acting on the impulse common to innocent men, he would have denied it if without foundation, you will consider the inference to be drawn from, and any apparent excuse for his silence.

CONDUCT OF THE DEFENDANT.

The remaining class of evidence as to the principal question in issue, relates to the conduct of the defendant. In the first place, you will consider his conduct in his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, as proved by Joseph H. Richards and Kate Carey. The circumstances stated by them are claimed to disclose an undue familiarity. Your attention has been called to a series of events, to the reasons which may have led to certain modes of action, of acquiescence in restraints, to occasional disturbances, apprehensions and resentments lapsing into seasons of peace and patient endurance. The counsel have given you their views as to the significance of each fact and circumstance, but in and through it all the vital and absorbing question remains, not whether the defendant acted wisely and well, but as he would not have acted if innocent of this particular charge.

THE DEMAND TO LEAVE PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

I recur to the letter of the 26th of December, delivered by Bowen, in which plaintiff said to defendant: "I demand that, for reasons that you explicitely understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence." In regard to the question as to the manner in which this demand was received, the plaintiff's theory seems to have been that, as the offense charged in his complaint had been perpetrated, the reasons thus generally referred to would be apprehended. On reading the letter, the defendant said: "This man is crazy." It is for you to say whether this remark was or was not in the nature of a suggestion that there was no sensible reason for making that demand, and whether, in conversation or in any manner, the defendant betrayed any consciousness of guilt.

DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT IN OTHER MATTERS.

The Judge next referred to the policy of silence, and said that Mr. Beecher's course throughout was to be carefully scrutinized. You will inquire whether attentions were paid to Mrs. Woodhull to conciliate her, at the instance or with the approbation of the defendant; whether before Miss Turner was sent off to school he favored that as a precautionary measure, or contributed money in that view; and whether he expressed the presentation and prosecution of the West charges. If you find that Mr. Beecher did not thus act, those questions will give you no trouble. But if you find that he took such part in these transactions, or any of them, then you will inquire whether he did so in apprehension that his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton might be exposed, or from some other and independent cause. You will also inquire whether the defendant refrained from publishing a denial or refutation of the allegations contained in the paper known as the "Woodhull Scandal," from answering the particular inquiry made by Mrs. Bradshaw, in her letter, to which he sent a reply, or was held in bondage of fear to Mrs. Morse from a sense of the guilt now charged. In any view of the case, you may be disposed to ask why Beecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all that pain and fear so long, when he might have made proclamation to the world and trampled out the scandal as with iron boots. The question, upon all the proofs, is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with adultery, and spoke, wrote, acted and suffered from and in consequence of that; or whether, laying that out of view, he understood the charge to be that he had made improper proposals or advances and had robbed the plaintiff of a rich inheritance in the love of his wife; and whether, coupled with these charges, he believed that he had wronged the plaintiff by favoring a family separation and the dismissal by Mr. Bowen, and for those reasons spoke, wrote, acted and suffered as described. If the wrong was adultery, the solution of what followed is easy; but if the wrong or offences, actual or imputed, were of the other character stated, then a just apprehension of the relation between the defendant's state of mind and his conduct, involves several considerations. What was his personal estimate of his relation to the church, to the world, to literature and of the reputation he should leave behind him? What was his conception of the nature and gravity of the charge of impure solicitations, of alienating a woman's love from her husband and of the effect of such accusations if proved or made? What was his notion of the extent to which Mr. Tilton had been injured as a journalist, in his family and as to their means of subsistence?

CREDIBILITY OF THE WITNESSES.

The Judge next called the attention of the jury to the credit due to the witnesses, and referred as follows to Moulton's connection with the case: Mr. Moulton seems to have intervened as the open and avowed friend of Mr. Tilton. He appears to have undertaken to mediate between the parties, to reconcile and, as far as possible, to prevent the specific character of their differences from obtaining publicity. He states that such was the real purpose and character of his intervention, and the defendant, in his letters and otherwise, has borne large and generous testimony to that effect. Yet Mr. Moulton on various occasions, as he himself testifies and as other witnesses state, declared that the defendant was not guilty of sexual intercourse which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the inconsistency in his statements goes to discredit him. If you shall be of the opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination here, and that his previous declartions were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject, in carrying out the policy of suppression adopted, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall seem proper. As to Mr. Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony to the confession of the defendant's guilt can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has explained on that point has been sufficiently illustrated by counsel, and will be accepted so far as you think proper.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MOULTON.

As to the testimony of E. C. Moulton, it is claimed that there is an inherent improbability in the supposition that a lady of her confessed refinement and delicacy would have conversed so freely with defendant as to his adultery, or undertaken to advise him on that subject. It is also said that on the occasion when she claims to have had an important interview with the defendant, he was not at her house. You will consider and apply the proof which stands in conflict and in corroboration. In the discussions, that proof has been reconciled and illustrated so freely that I have but to commend it to your careful consideration. Did she, at or about the time stated, have that interview, and was the conversation substantially as given by her? If so, and she was in error as to the length of the interview, that mere incident would not be conclusive. The question, gentlemen, rests with you. Two other observations may be proper. Had Mrs. Moulton got the impression that the defendant's guilt was adultery, and in her conversation regarded that as the subject in his mind, as it was in her mind? Do you believe that, whether mistaken or not, she testified honestly? Her manner on the stand, and the opinion which the defendant himself had of her moral character and worth, as stated in his letters, commend her to your respect. I had occasion to state in your hearing my view of the suggestion that this witness testified at the will or on the instruction of the husband. I still hold to the opinion then expressed. There is no proof of artifice, or coercion or undue influence. The fact, however, that her husband is deeply concerned in this controversy, and that her testimony, without repeating, concurs with his, is to be considered on the mere question of bias. In sustaining the plaintiff's cause, she is sustaining her hurband as a witness.

KATE CAREY AND GENERAL TRACY.

As to the witness, Kate Carey, it is proper to state that persons called to prove an alleged bad character for truth and veracity, should have a general knowledge, to be fairly derived from the opinions expressed by people who knew the witness. Such impeachment is weak in proportion as the circle in which the unfavorable opinion prevails is narrow, and as that opinion can be traced to special difficulties. As to another witness, Benjamin F. Tracy, two suggestions have been made—the first that, having acted as counsel for defendant, he should not have been called as a witness for him in the case; the second, that, owing to an arrangement with or promise to the plaintiff, he should not have acted as such counsel. The Judge commented at length upon Tracy's case, and said: I have only to add that my own view of the propriety of the course pursued by Mr. Tracy agrees with that of his associate counsel in the cause. I think, with them, that there has been no violation of duty on his part, personal or professional.

DAMAGES, CHARACTER, BLACKMAIL, ETC.

The question of damages was next considered, the Judge calling the attention of the jury to the large amount of evidence, including the plaintiff's alleged misconduct at home and abroad, peculiar to this mere question of damages. Such misconduct, said the Judge, may reduce the amount of recovery but is no defense to the action. Some other features of the case remain to be noticed. Upon principle and authority, and also with reference to our accepted rules of social order, the intimacy and intercourse which is allowed between a married woman and her legal adviser, physician or pastor, is greater than that which would be considered proper or becoming between a woman and a man holding no such special relation. That principle applies here, and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of it. We are wont to say that all suitors are treated alike, and in most respects they are, but in a case of this character a man grown old in prayer and pious service has, *prima facie*, the benefit of a presumption which the mere man of the world has not. Mr. Beecher's advances of money, which, through Mr. Moulton, went to the benefit of Mr. Tilton and family, appear to have been mere acts of generosity. That money was not extorted by Mr. Moulton, nor does it appear to have been the fruit of any improper artifices. Although it is of no special moment, I think it proper to say that the uncontradicted evidence shows that Mr. Tilton did not know that he was thus benefited by Mr. Beecher. We have before us no evidence which could support the charges of conspiracy and blackmail, and if we have, the defendant's position would remain the same, if innocent, to be so declared, independently of such artifices. The subsequent approach to blackmail would seem to have arisen between Tilton and Bowen, if the former did threaten to publish a card injurious to the latter, unless the money were paid; but we have no interest in that question. Moreover, he did not publish the card, nor was he paid until after due course of investigation. It seems that the covenant of Bowen and Tilton, in respect to compensation for services, two papers, provided for certain payments on a termination of employment before the end of the term, and that the claims in disputes should be determined by arbitration. In the notices of dismissal put in evidence, Mr. Bowen proposed that mode of adjustment. He had a legal right to stand on that; he did so, and the arbitration was had. The gentlemen acting as arbitrators, of character and integrity, found that the offense charged in this complaint had been perpetrated, the reasons thus generally referred to would be apprehended. On reading the letter, the defendant said: "This man is crazy." It is for you to say whether this remark was or was not in the nature of a suggestion that there was no sensible reason for making that demand, and whether, in conversation or in any manner, the defendant betrayed any consciousness of guilt.

DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT IN OTHER MATTERS.

The Judge next referred to the policy of silence, and said that Mr. Beecher's course throughout was to be carefully scrutinized. You will inquire whether attentions were paid to Mrs. Woodhull to conciliate her, at the instance or with the approbation of the defendant; whether before Miss Turner was sent off to school he favored that as a precautionary measure, or contributed money in that view; and whether he expressed the presentation and prosecution of the West charges. If you find that Mr. Beecher did not thus act, those questions will give you no trouble. But if you find that he took such part in these transactions, or any of them, then you will inquire whether he did so in apprehension that his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton might be exposed, or from some other and independent cause. You will also inquire whether the defendant refrained from publishing a denial or refutation of the allegations contained in the paper known as the "Woodhull Scandal," from answering the particular inquiry made by Mrs. Bradshaw, in her letter, to which he sent a reply, or was held in bondage of fear to Mrs. Morse from a sense of the guilt now charged. In any view of the case, you may be disposed to ask why Beecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all that pain and fear so long, when he might have made proclamation to the world and trampled out the scandal as with iron boots. The question, upon all the proofs, is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with adultery, and spoke, wrote, acted and suffered from and in consequence of that; or whether, laying that out of view, he understood the charge to be that he had made improper proposals or advances and had robbed the plaintiff of a rich inheritance in the love of his wife; and whether, coupled with these charges, he believed that he had wronged the plaintiff by favoring a family separation and the dismissal by Mr. Bowen, and for those reasons spoke, wrote, acted and suffered as described. If the wrong was adultery, the solution of what followed is easy; but if the wrong or offences, actual or imputed, were of the other character stated, then a just apprehension of the relation between the defendant's state of mind and his conduct, involves several considerations. What was his personal estimate of his relation to the church, to the world, to literature and of the reputation he should leave behind him? What was his conception of the nature and gravity of the charge of impure solicitations, of alienating a woman's love from her husband and of the effect of such accusations if proved or made? What was his notion of the extent to which Mr. Tilton had been injured as a journalist, in his family and as to their means of subsistence?

CREDIBILITY OF THE WITNESSES.

The Judge next called the attention of the jury to the credit due to the witnesses, and referred as follows to Moulton's connection with the case: Mr. Moulton seems to have intervened as the open and avowed friend of Mr. Tilton. He appears to have undertaken to mediate between the parties, to reconcile and, as far as possible, to prevent the specific character of their differences from obtaining publicity. He states that such was the real purpose and character of his intervention, and the defendant, in his letters and otherwise, has borne large and generous testimony to that effect. Yet Mr. Moulton on various occasions, as he himself testifies and as other witnesses state, declared that the defendant was not guilty of sexual intercourse which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the inconsistency in his statemeats goes to discredit him. If you shall be of the opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination here, and that his previous declartions were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject, in carrying out the policy of suppression adopted, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall seem proper. As to Mr. Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony to the confession of the defendant's guilt can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has explained on that point has been sufficiently illustrated by counsel, and will be accepted so far as you think proper.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MOULTON.

As to the testimony of E. C. Moulton, it is claimed that there is an inherent improbability in the supposition that a lady of her confessed refinement and delicacy would have conversed so freely with defendant as to his adultery, or undertaken to advise him on that subject. It is also said that on the occasion when she claims to have had an important interview with the defendant, he was not at her house. You will consider and apply the proof which stands in conflict and in corroboration. In the discussions, that proof has been reconciled and illustrated so freely that I have but to commend it to your careful consideration. Did she, at or about the time stated, have that interview, and was the conversation substantially as given by her? If so, and she was in error as to the length of the interview, that mere incident would not be conclusive. The question, gentlemen, rests with you. Two other observations may be proper. Had Mrs. Moulton got the impression that the defendant's guilt was adultery, and in her conversation regarded that as the subject in his mind, as it was in her mind? Do you believe that, whether mistaken or not, she testified honestly? Her manner on the stand, and the opinion which the defendant himself had of her moral character and worth, as stated in his letters, commend her to your respect. I had occasion to state in your hearing my view of the suggestion that this witness testified at the will or on the instruction of the husband. I still hold to the opinion then expressed. There is no proof of artifice, or coercion or undue influence. The fact, however, that her husband is deeply concerned in this controversy, and that her testimony, without repeating, concurs with his, is to be considered on the mere question of bias. In sustaining the plaintiff's cause, she is sustaining her hurband as a witness.

KATE CAREY AND GENERAL TRACY.

As to the witness, Kate Carey, it is proper to state that persons called to prove an alleged bad character for truth and veracity, should have a general knowledge, to be fairly derived from the opinions expressed by people who knew the witness. Such impeachment is weak in proportion as the circle in which the unfavorable opinion prevails is narrow, and as that opinion can be traced to special difficulties. As to another witness, Benjamin F. Tracy, two suggestions have been made—the first that, having acted as counsel for defendant, he should not have been called as a witness for him in the case; the second, that, owing to an arrangement with or promise to the plaintiff, he should not have acted as such counsel. The Judge commented at length upon Tracy's case, and said: I have only to add that my own view of the

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

**Condition of National Banks—But Eighty Millions of Greenbacks in Their Vaults—The Pittsburgh Whisky Seizures—Commissioner Pratt Predicts a Conviction—Policy of the ex-Confederates in the Next Congress—Mr. New Files His Bond as Treasurer.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1875.

Condition of National Banks.

The facts set forth in the tabulated statements showing the condition of the national banks, just issued from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, are attracting considerable attention in Treasury circles. It is shown by this statement that, whereas the banks have on deposit over seven hundred million dollars, they have in their vaults only a little over eighty million in greenbacks. In case of a sudden panic and a general run on the banks, it is easy to anticipate the result. By the act of June 20, 1874, Congress repealed the provision of law requiring reserves on circulation, and since then the policy of the banks seems to have been to loan out every dollar of their available funds. Of course there may be, and no doubt are, individual banks which have not pursued this policy, but the aggregate showing is ample evidence that such is the course of the majority of them.

The Pittsburgh Whisky Seizures.

In reference to the seizure of alleged crooked whisky in the Pittsburgh district, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says, to-night, that the evidence is ample to secure conviction.

Confederates in the Next House.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, now in Washington, says that the ex-Confederate generals in the next House will display a degree of conservatism and discretion that will astonish the country, and if rash counsels do prevail it will be due to the Northern Democrats.

Mr. New Files His Bond.

Notwithstanding Mr. New has of late indicated some disposition to withdraw his acceptance of the office of Treasurer, it is believed that he will take the office, as he has filed his bond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT SPARES A COLLECTOR.

The President, at the request of many prominent politicians of Kansas, has decided that the appointment of a successor to State Internal Revenue Collector Anthony, of Kansas, asking for his resignation.

BLACK HILLS MINERS TO BE LET ALONE.

It is probable that the miners found in the Black Hills will not be disturbed at present, as the Government does not propose to allow any immigration back to Cheyenne for all the adventurers found there.

FIVE MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the following five-twenty of 1862 will be paid at the Treasury September 24, 1875, interest on them to cease on that day: Coupon bonds known as the fourth series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

Coupon bonds, fifty dollars—No. 24,001 to No. 27,700, both inclusive.

One hundred dollars—No. 58,101 to No. 64,500, both inclusive.

Five hundred dollars—No. 31,901 to No. 34,000, both inclusive.

One thousand dollars—No. 91,501 to No. 96,900, both inclusive. Total $5,000,000.

### CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

**Summary of Reports of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley—Ravages of Grasshoppers and Other Pests.**

CHICAGO, June 24.—The *Western Rural* has collected a large amount of information about the crops in the Northwest, which it will publish in this week's edition. The following is a summary:

*Wheat*.—The reports clearly indicate that the acreage of wheat this year in the Western States is much less than last year. This, in Illinois, but three reports indicate an increased acreage, while there is as many show but one-half as much, or even less. In Wisconsin no reports show an increase, but show an equal acreage, while some show not more than one-half. In Iowa nearly the same condition is shown. In Michigan the acreage is substantially reduced. In some of the newer States increased acreage is reported. As to condition, the reports are not unfavorable, a majority of all indicating an average condition. Michigan makes a poor showing, Illinois stands well, Wisconsin and Iowa very large, but the general acreage is not bad. That the fact that plaintiff cohabited with his wife in defendant's house, was evidence in favor of the innocence of the defendant, the Judge thought was not very applicable to this case, and he would not therefore so charge. The jury were to take into consideration the fact of plaintiff's six months silence after the alleged confession, at his wife's request.

When the Judge had completed his comments on the requests to charge, he asked if counsel were content, and Mr. Beach replied, "We are, sir."

One of the jurors asked if there were any papers relating to the case which could be given to them when in the jury room, and Mr. Beach said he had no objections.

Mr. Evarts stated that there were some papers which were not in evidence, and Judge Neilson replied that the jury could have any papers which they desired relating to the case.

Judge Neilson asked a court officer what arrangement had been made for the jurors' dinners, and he was told that all necessary preparations had been made.

Court officers were then sworn in to take charge of the jury and allow no communications with them, except by permission of the Court, and at six minutes past one the jury retired to their deliberations on the case.

After the jury retired the spectators remained in the court room discussing the merits and demerits of the charge, and it was agreed on all hands that it was very favorable to defendant.

Mr. Beecher, with his wife, sons and daughter-in-law, and Dr. Edward Beecher and wife, also stopped in the court room, awaiting any intelligence which might reach them from the jury room.

NO VERDICT AND THE COURT ADJOURNS TILL MORNING.

At ten o'clock, nothing having been heard from the jury, Judge Neilson adjourned the court until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. TILTON.

The *Herald* of this morning having published the affidavits of Messrs. Leys, Loader and Price, corroborating the stories published some days since and on account of which Mr. Beach attempted to have the case reopened, Mrs. Tilton will to-morrow publish an affidavit in her own vindication, in which she says that no person was employed laying carpets at the time specified in the affidavits, nor, to the best of her knowledge and belief, were Price and Loader ever in her house at any time; that the narrative, so far as it relates in any manner to herself or Mr. Beecher, is wholly and utterly false. The occurrence described never took place, either in October, 1869, or at any time whatever. She says that there never was any impropriety of conduct or any improper relation between Henry Ward Beecher and myself, and all charges of adultery or improper conduct, or of any attempt on his part or mine to have or solicit any indecorous relation or acts, are utterly and absolutely false. Nor did any act or word ever pass between Mr. Beecher and myself which could not with equal propriety have passed between a father and his daughter." Mrs. Tilton also says: "I declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am absolutely innocent of all the offenses charged against me with relation to Henry Ward Beecher, except only that, under the influence of my husband, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I persisted in living with him, I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which my husband knew to be false. And I declare that I left my husband voluntarily and without any solicitation or inducement from any person, and especially without any solicitation or suggestion on the part of Mr. Beecher, but, as far as I have any knowledge or information of his views, contrary to the desire of Mr. Beecher. And I did so because I had found by sad experience that the only result of my long endeavor to serve my husband, was that I kept myself in his power and that it was impossible for me, so long as I lived with him, to resist his demands or to speak the truth when he required me to deny it."

Signed "Elizabeth R. Tilton," and sworn to before Judge McCue, of the City Court of Brooklyn.

### CRIMINAL RECORD.

**Alleged Counterfeiter Arrested.**

CHICAGO, June 24.—John O'Brien was before United States Commissioner Hoyne this morning on a charge of passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio, and was held in $2,000 bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

☞ Buy Cheese and Fish at the Checkered Front.

## IOWA.

**State Convention of Democrats, Liberals and Anties.**

**THE PLATFORM AND TICKET.**

**Christening of the Combination Indefinitely Postponed.**

DES MOINES, June 24.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. Over three hundred delegates were present. L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and T. O. Walker, of Bloomfield, Secretary. After the appointment of the usual committies the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported a full list of delegates, and H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, was chosen Permanent President. On accepting the office, Mr. Fouke expressed his gratification at the unanimity of opinion existing in the Convention, and said he thought the Committee on Resolutions would report a platform on which all could stand. He asked that everything not essential, like the name, should, for the sake of harmony, be subordinated to the declaration of principles.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as the basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

First—Firm adherence to the doctrine of political government as taught by Jefferson, Madison and other fathers of the Republic.

Second—Strict conformity to the construction of the Constitution in all measures involving constitutional powers.

Third—The supremacy of the National Government within the sphere of the Constitution and the reservation of local authority as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

Fourth—The absolute prohibition of military interference with local State elections and the peaceful assembling and deliberations of State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

Fifth—Honesty in the administration of public affairs and strict economy in public expenditures.

Sixth—All officers to be held to a rigid accountability for the misuse of public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

Seventh—The preservation of all the legal rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

Eighth—The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate enterprises for purposes.

Ninth—The restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000. No third time.

Tenth—That we are in favor of the removing the largest amount of revenue with the smallest amount of tax. No imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of agricultural interests.

Twelfth—We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against and the safest solution of the evils of intemperance.

Thirteenth—That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual habits or social pursuits.

Here follows the Ohio arraignment of the Republican party and an invitation to all parties to co-operate for the expulsion of the Republican party from power.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After considerable debate on a motion to change the organization by name, as simply "Democratic," the whole matter of a name was laid on the table.

THE TICKET.

The nominations were then made, as follows:

For Governor—Shepard Leffler, of Des Moines.

Lieutenant Governor—Captain E. B. Woodward, of Keokuk.

Judge of Supreme Court—W. J. Knight, of Dubuque.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. R. Wright, of Wright.

These nominations were made unanimous, and after speeches by several delegates the Convention adjourned.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

*Probabilities for To-day*—Stationary or higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, southwesterly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain.

The United States men-of-war Franklin and Alaska have arrived at Kiel.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* supports the Independent Anti-Kearney State ticket nominated on Wednesday.

The steamers Russia, from Liverpool, and Ethiopia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The Carlists claim a victory over the Alfonsists in Castile, and nine Alfonsist officers are captured.

An incendiary fire yesterday destroyed the Norwood woolen mills, at Mystic, Connecticut. Loss $100,000; insurance $80,000.

A dispatch from Victoria says that Her British Majesty's steamer Myramidon and the steamer Sarawak have arrived with the officers and crew of the Saranac and such property as was saved from the wreck, including a steam launch and four boats.

Base Ball—At Columbus, Mutuals 9, Buckeyes 3. At Chicago, Philadelphias 5, Chicagos 2. At St. Louis, Hartfords 11, St. Louis Red Stockings 6. At Louisville, Washingtons 22, Olympics, of Louisville, 0.

A Clearfield county man recently remarked that he was an incumbrance to his family and then walked out of the house. Some hours after he was found in a neighboring mill dam with his throat cut from ear to ear. It is supposed that he waded into the water and then cut his throat. He leaves a wife and several children.

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

**French Bondholders in Court.**

NEW YORK, June 24.—The French holders of $5,000,000 worth of what they style "the so-called first mortgage bonds of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad," have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court for this district, praying for the appointment of a receiver, and for such other relief as the court can give. The bill complains that they were induced to purchase said bonds upon false representations in a prospectus of the company, by which said bonds were put on the European markets.

**Banks at Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, June 24.—General N. P. Banks arrived this morning by the train from Louisville, and was met at the depot by a committee of the Masonic fraternity and two companies of military, and escorted to the Peabody Hotel, where the Mayor welcomed him in a short speech, to which General Banks made a felicitious reply. Soon afterwards he was escorted to Court Square, where a very large number of Masonic organizations were drawn up, and welcomed by Grand Master A. J. Wheeler, to whom he made a brief reply. To-night he delivered an oration on Masonry, at James Park, to an immense audience.

### TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Bishop Ames has accepted an appointment as member of the Sioux Commission.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise intend making a tour of the United States.

Rear Admiral John De Camp, on the retired list, died at Burlington, New Jersey, yesterday morning.

Judge E. B. Crocker, one of the projectors of the Central Pacific Railroad and formerly on the Supreme bench of California, died at Sacramento, yesterday, of softening of the brain.

### NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application for the pardon of JOHN BRUNER, convicted at No. 130 March Sessions, 1874, on an indictment for embezzlement, will be made to the Board of Pardons at the next regular meeting, 5th July, prox.

J. G. HEILMAN.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, } Desiring that the public shall more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their or

# The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

## Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE commission to make tests for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of steam boiler explosions is in session at Washington. The tests now being made are of an important character.

OUR local Democratic contemporary is not at all pleased with Secretary BRISTOW's late admonition to the people of the South not to mistake "mere historical and sentimental loyalty" for the practical article.

THE Columbus *Vidette*, Akron *Argus*, and Ottawa *Reporter*, all heretofore opposed to the Republicans in Ohio, have come out for HAYES and the Republican ticket. The tide of Republican victory is already setting in.

THE Department of State has received notice that the Parliament of New South Wales has voted half a million of pounds sterling, or two and a half million dollars, for its representation at the Centennial. Australia deserves a front seat at the great Exhibition.

THE exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York for the week ending on Wednesday were $5,697,019, against $6,429,678 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the 1st of January amount to $116,533,343, against $137,781,033 for the corresponding period of 1874.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is an "independent" paper, but its anxiety for Democratic success in Ohio and Pennsylvania is very poorly concealed. It is the champion, for the present, of the Prohibition ticket in this State, because it can, in that way, help the Democracy better than it can by supporting them openly.

THE Cleveland *Plaindealer* denounces and repudiates the Ohio Democratic platform; while the *Buckeye Democrat* says that all who except the "ailing, lung-eared, cowardly, double-distilled, quinquessence of hog-wash idiots." "Behold, how sweet and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

"WHEN MOODY and SANKEY are rejected," the New York *Herald* "is constrained to think that Eton is not so religious as in the days of Dr. ARNOLD." The historic accuracy of the *Herald* is as remarkable as its piety is deep. Dr. ALNOLD never had any connection with Eton in his life. He won his fame as a teacher at Rugby.

THE observations made by the Government parties sent out to observe the transit of Venus are, it is said, sufficiently complete to obtain independent results, although each participating government had parties whose success was very accurate, and a result based on a selection from the work of each nation will probably give the most accurate result.

A "DEMOCRAT" correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes to that paper complaining that in no city in the Union under Democratic rule, has the Democratic party experienced greater trouble and dissension in its own ranks, and by its shameful course brought more discredit upon itself than in that city. Clearly St. Louis is entitled to the next National Democratic Convention.

THE Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that the public authorities are charged with the maintenance of the highways and they have abundant power for that purpose, that the citizen pays his taxes for such purpose, that it is necessary for his safety and welfare, and therefore that the county or township, as the case may be, is responsible for all damage resulting from neglect of duty. This decision is of general interest.

THE Ohio Democrats declared in favor of "a tariff for the sole purpose of a revenue," and the Pittsburgh *Post*, published in the greatest manufacturing center of Pennsylvania, says it has no apologies to make for any part of the platform, because it needs none. This is a square indorsement of free trade, and an open repudiation of the principle of protection to our home industries. The people of Pennsylvania will be likely to bear this courageous but indiscreet avowal in mind.

THE trade returns for Great Britain last month show that the slight signs of revival in exports in April have been lost. May is £3,000,000 or fourteen per cent. behind the corresponding month last year. The total declared value is £18,225,000. Iron and iron fabrics suffer severely, railroad material alone being 48,000 tons behind May, 1874. The imports, on the other hand, have increased £4,000,000 or thirteen and a half per cent. on the corresponding month of last year. The declared total is £32,346,000; coffee, sugar and wheat largely increasing.

THE Nashville *Union and American* bitterly complains that the depreciation of Tennessee bonds has been so rapid and so great that it is impossible for the State to raise a temporary loan, except at exorbitant rates of interest. What can be said to have been looked for? How can a person addicted to cheating, or trying to cheat his creditors, expect to be able to borrow money on the same terms as a man of probity and fair dealing? When Tennessee repudiates its repudiation tendencies, and earns the character of an honest State, it will find capitalists willing to lend it all the money it wants.

AN Eastern Democratic paper says: "The passage of General SHERMAN's speech at the Bunker Hill banquet, where he referred to the sincerity of FITZ HUGH, is sharply criticised on the score of good taste." On what grounds? He said, in effect, that he was perfectly willing to forgive and forget, and to do almost anything for the sake of peace and amity, except to acknowledge, either by word or deed, that we were wrong in fighting for the Union and saving it. This was right, and far more sensible than toadying, and nobody but sycophants and lickspittles will feel hurt or aggrieved on account of it.

THE New York *World* assails Auditor General TEMPLE for his tardiness in investigating the condition of the State Treasury; whereupon the Harrisburg *Patriot* retorts that the *World* sustained the TWEED robberies in New York, not only while they were going on but after they were detected; and it might have added that the articles in the *World* upon Pennsylvania politics are supposed to be written by one WM. B. REED, who was compelled to leave Philadelphia because he appropriated trust funds to his own use, and swindled the widows and orphans whose money was entrusted to his care.

ANOTHER successful raid was last week made by the United States revenue authorities on the illicit whisky distillers of North Carolina. There was captured in one distillery alone twenty-three barrels of "crooked" whisky, and large quantities from other parties. Twenty illicit distilleries were also arrested, and their distilleries and contents destroyed. On the occasion of a previous incursion of similar character the *Post* warmly expressed its dissent from the propriety of the movement. We shall probably have a fresh growl from that paper, now.

ONE of the most thriving towns in New Jersey is Paterson. It is well known for its silk manufactories. It has had a marvellous growth in the past few years, rising from 7,600 in 1840 to 19,600 in 1870, and doubling in the next decade. The panic of 1873 was a great disturbance, and even today it feels the blow in every fibre of its life. The silk interest is, however, very thriving, and the best qualities of American silk are manufactured there. One difficulty after another has been overcome until the Paterson silks successfully challenge in lustre, finish, flexibility, substantiality and color those of the most celebrated looms of the Old World. Six or seven thousand persons work in the silk mills, and the product finds a ready sale. This important industry could have had no existence under any other politico-economic policy than that of protection. Democratic free-traders might profitably make a note of this.

## THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

The Democratic County Convention, which met on Tuesday last, managed to put up the meanest ticket, taking it altogether, that was ever nominated in this county, and that is saying a great deal, when we consider the many mean tickets that party has nominated.

The nominees upon it are all from the city of Pittsburgh. Allegheny gets nothing, and the country gets nothing. The Democrats of Allegheny city and those of the boroughs and townships, are good enough to vote the Democratic ticket, when their masters make it for them, but they are not worthy of a place upon the ticket itself. They can serve, but they cannot rule. They make excellent serfs; but they are not eligible as taskmasters. Every one of the candidates put up by them was snubbed by the Convention, and remitted to the task of making bricks without straw. But they are very patient under it; and FARLEY, LARGE and BONNET, and all other aspirants outside of the city circle, submit to the humiliation inflicted upon them with so much meekness that the Democratic city ring feels more than ever justified in its purpose to shut them out into the cold permanently.

We can assure the defeated candidates, however, that it does not make any difference; the ticket is bound to be beaten, and, excluding the very questionable honor of running upon a Democratic ticket, they are just as well off the ticket as on it. There is no pleasure, we know, in being subjected, as they have been, to the lash of the upstart city ring; but they have the consolation of knowing that the nominees will feel the Republican lash much more keenly, before the fight is over.

The nominee for Sheriff, R. H. PATTERSON, ran for the same place three years ago, when there was a volunteer Republican candidate in the field, who took off a very heavy vote from the Republican nominee. He thus had a chance to show his popularity, if he had any; yet he ran behind his ticket, and failed to profit by the Republican split. The vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hare, Republican | 21,328 |
| Patterson, Democrat | 15,287 |
| Gormley, Unchtsn | 5,619 |
| Vanvoorhis, Volunteer | 251 |

To show how the vote for PATTERSON compares with the votes cast for other candidates upon the same ticket, we append the vote for each:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buckalew, Governor | 16,490 |
| Hartley, Auditor General | 16,286 |
| Thompson, Supreme Judge | 15,514 |
| Hopkins, Congressman at Large | 16,035 |
| Patterson, Sheriff | 15,287 |
| Beckert, Recorder | 19,459 |
| Farley, Clerk of Courts | 15,098 |
| McGrath, Clerk of Orphans Court | 15,785 |
| Collens, Register | 15,989 |
| Ross, Commissioner | 15,949 |

It will thus be seen that PATTERSON was the lowest man upon his ticket. BUCKALEW, who received the genuine party vote, leads him 1,203 votes, while the State ticket, generally, is from 300 to 1,000 votes over him, and every man upon the county ticket with him is from 600 to 800 votes ahead of him. Even FARLEY, who could muster less than fifty votes in this Convention, polled 321 more votes than PATTERSON did. The latter was at the foot of his ticket, then, and has not improved in popularity since.

The other nominees, with the exception of MECHLING and IRVIN, both very respectable gentlemen, are men whose names never filled the speaking trump of fame. They are a new and unknown lot. Who, in the name of the venerable ichthyosaurus is GILKS? and O'NEILL? and McFARLAND? and ENGLISH? and O'REILLY? and HUNTER? We never heard of any of them before, and after the first Tuesday in November they never will be heard of again. The names of O'REILLY and O'NEILL have, indeed, a familiar sound in our ears; but which particular O'REILLY or O'NEILL has thus been presented to public view we cannot say. It is a new lot altogether; and we bid adieu to LASHELL, and LONG, and LARGE, and CARSON, and FARLEY as to old acquaintances whom we shall never see again. They were a better lot, we fancy, than the new scrubs that have just turned up; but we will take just as much pleasure in whipping these unknown adventurers as we would have done in thrashing the old stagers had they kept in the harness. The trouble with these old hacks is that they do not live in the city. Their residence out of town has been fatal to them, and we wish them much joy in their enforced retiracy.

THE question of appropriating public money to sustain sectarian schools is thrusting itself before the people in many different quarters. The latest instance is Baltimore. The Democratic Council of that city lately passed an appropriation ordinance setting apart considerable sums for the support of the Catholic schools. A determined opposition was made to its passage, and a protest filed against it, but all to no purpose. It was passed, and now the parties opposed to it have gone into the courts to obtain an injunction against the payment of the appropriations. The Baltimore *American* says:

"The opposition has determined upon further measures to defeat what is considered by a majority of the taxpayers to be a public injustice and a legal wrong. After considering the question at several meetings participated in by influential citizens, it has been decided to ask from the proper court an injunction against the payment by the city officials of such appropriations. Eminent counsel have been engaged, and the discussion will doubtless receive a thorough test in the courts. The movement is opportune, as it has been ascertained from Mayor Vansant that the sums devoted by the Council to the sectarian institutions have not yet been paid to them, and could not be for some time to come."

IT is proposed next February to inaugurate at New Orleans a "Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition," which shall be open to the world, including a special premium list for all strictly Southern products and Southern manufactures, with a Mexican and Central American department added as a special feature of the exhibition, and the matter has already so far advanced under the direction of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, that operations are to be commenced at once and a central bureau of management established for the furtherance of the project. We hope it may prove eminently successful. The natural resources of the Southern States are fully equal to those of the North, and all that is necessary to render the former as prosperous as the latter is, work, and the encouragement of industry. But the exposition should be open to the skilled products of white and black alike.

THE Postmaster General is not one of those persons who, the more they travel the less they learn. As one result of his present tour of inspection, he has declared himself in favor hereafter of reducing the expenditure for erecting large and costly buildings on the highest priced lots in cities. Side streets and more modest buildings will answer every purpose. The magnificent postoffice building in New City Hall Park, New York, might just as well be, he says, on some of the lower streets near one of the rivers so far as the dispatch of its business is concerned. The money thus saved would go toward bringing the receipts and expenditures of the Department within sight of each other, or in extending and making more useful the practical features of postoffice work; and, so far as his power extends, he purposes to put these sensible and economic conclusions into practice without unnecessary delay.

CHARLES O'CONNOR, a representative Democrat of New York and probably the ablest man of his party in the United States, addresses a long letter to the New York *World* in which he insists, as one of the main steps toward the establishment of a pure Democracy in this country, that the public schools shall be abolished, and that education shall be left exclusively to the voluntary principle. He thinks religion should be taught as a part of education, and that this can be done only by voluntary schools. Mr. O'CONNOR is a little ahead of his party in his frankness and plainness of speech; but he represents the legitimate tendency of that party, which is to settle down either upon the doctrine of sectarian schools supported by public taxation, or upon a proposition nearly similar in its effects, the entire abolition of the public school system.

THE Ohio *Liberal*, published at Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, puts up the Republican State ticket, but proposes to stand by the Democratic county ticket. It has supported the Democracy since 1872, but cannot go ALLEN and CARY, and the Rag Baby platform. The Richland county Democrats are hard money men from principle, and opposed to a sectarian use of the school fund, and they do not propose to stultify themselves by voting for ALLEN and CARY.

THE leading German Democratic papers in Ohio—the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, Sandusky *Democrat*, and the Cleveland *Waechter*, all denounce the financial plank in the Democratic platform. To show how they talk, we quote from the latter:

"This will have the effect that thousands and thousands who would have willingly aided the Democrats to victory will now turn against them, at least so far as the State election is concerned, however discontented they may be with the Republicans on account of their 'muckerism,' temperance and corruption; for however bad the temperance nuisance may be, compared to the mischief that has and will be done by this paper swindle, it is harmless. A victory in this direction cannot and must not be encouraged. The paper swindle doctrines must be opposed wherever they appear."

NOTING the fact, which we yesterday mentioned, that several packages of earth from Bunker Hill were shipped to Savannah last week for the conservatories of certain rich Georgians, the Troy *Times* gives them this pithy little piece of advice: "Now import some fresh blood from the same source, and don't brand it with the opprobious name 'carpet-baggers.'" Does our home Democratic organ see the point?

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Paper callers—Press interviewers.

*Punch* is in trouble. It lost its flavor when it lost Lemon.

Massachusetts has a hemp matinee to-to-day. Two murderers are to be hung.

Old Probs failed to predict that shower of toads which fell in Missouri last week.

The late rains have worked wonders in small fruits in New York. They all look berry well.

A heavy present. A father in Iowa recently gave his daughter a lead mine as a bridal dower.

The *Herald* calls the new Keely motor "a cold push." The Troy *Times* thinks it is a cold corpse.

The cake of the chief of the Delaware Indians is dough. His name was Johnny-cake, and he is dead.

Recent advices from the Sandwich Islands state that "rum is digging the grave of the Hawaiian race."

The originator of the Temperance crusade, Dio Lewis, has written a book entitled "Prohibition a Failure."

Each ship of the English arctic expedition is supplied with pigeons similar to those used in the Franco-Prussian war.

Quite a paradoxical remark that from a young lady just off a sleeping car: "My berth was nearly the death of me."

Tennyson's American readers will be glad to learn that his new poem, "Queen Mary," is to be published in Boston to-day.

Hydrophobia has appeared in New York, and the time has come for our own author, ites to pretend to have the dogs muzzled.

There seems to be no longer any doubt about the existence of gold in Custer's Gulch in the Black Hills in paying quantities.

Canadian crop prospects continue to be reported in a very favorable light, and as abundant harvests there as here are probable.

The Chicago *Tribune's* Milwaukee correspondent states that there is a marked decline in the marine business of that port.

A Chicago saloon keeper has a dog which is said to have eaten over ten thousand needles in his life-time. He must be a pointer.

His soul is marching on. "John Brown's Body" was recently sung in a Dublin theater with the audience accompanying the orchestra.

J. P. Foley, J. Macfarland and W. B. Shaw, well-known Washington correspondents, have purchased the Baltimore *Evening News*.

The President will return to Washington the latter part of the present month, or early in July, to hold a special session of the Cabinet.

Chicago is putting on airs because its new directory shows that it has almost as many saloons as St. Louis and Cincinnati put together.

The Peruvian Government has ordered the coinage in the United States of two millions of two cent-pieces and one million of one-cent pieces.

It is calculated that the full proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher trial will make ten volumes the size of Appleton's Encyclopedia. They should be bound in guilt.

Speaking of the crops in Louisiana, the New Orleans *Picayune* says reliable accounts from every quarter concur in representing them as exceptionally fine.

The successful experiments in the attempt to introduce buffalo leather into favor bid fair to utilize that animal in more economical form than hitherto.

The telegraph operator, Ellsworth, who belonged to Morgan's guerrilla staff during the rebellion, has been captured in Texas while attempting an unsuccessful robbery.

Professor Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, is having young shad taken from the waters of the Hudson and distributed in the rivers of other States.

It was a good suggestion that young ladies in our schools should dress economically on graduation day. But it is a still better one that they keep it up as long as they live.

The Dominion wool growers are generally marketing their wool at current rates offered by dealers—instead of holding it back for higher values, as our own farmers are doing.

An enterprising New England clothier buys newly published hymn books, prints an advertisement on the cover, and then presents them, with compliments, to Sabbath schools.

A Chicago sharp by the name of Otis, has presented a bill against the Government of $500 per annum for three years for the use of a post-hole. Calculation shows the charge to be at the rate of $9,680 00 per acre.

At Middletown, Del., an immense peach refrigerator is to be built, capable of holding 200,000 baskets of fruit, which the projector guarantees to keep by a peculiar freezing process, for any length of time, from one day to six months.

The People of Ogemaw county, Michigan, are having a good time laughing at a certain book maker who went there and wrote up some embankments as fortifications erected by the Mound Builders, whereas they are only old dams thrown up by beavers.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Frederick Yankee is a worthy resident of South Bend, Indiana, who happens to be a German.

The "airy, fairy Lilian," enshrined in verse by Tennyson, is now Mrs. Rawnesley, and the happy mother of seven children.

"Buckskin Joe" is the name of the latest frontiersman who has concluded to lecture about what he has seen on the plains and in the mountains of the West.

Tennessee goes into the Centennial with the best of nomenclature. George Washington and William Rule have been appointed commissioners by the Governor.

Alice Brown, the fasting girl of Evansville, Indiana, died last Saturday. She had not tasted food for five days. The Chicago *Times* says the Louisville editors express great disappointment at the unfavorable result of Miss Brown's experiment, for they saw in her case a means of subsistence commensurate with their incomes.

General Sherman in his "Memoirs" says that he took occasion to resent Secretary Stanton's treatment of him in connection with the terms which he proposed making with the rebel Johnson. "I shook hands," says Sherman, "with the President, General Grant and each member of the Cabinet. As I approached Mr. Stanton he offered me his hand, but I declined it publicly, and the fact was universally noticed." Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, and who was near Mr. Stanton at the time, says that General Sherman is mistaken; that Secretary Stanton did not offer his hand, but that Sherman drew back his head as if some stranger had come upon the stand. General Sherman, therefore, according to this story, is the slighted man. As a matter of fact, probably they both slighted each other, and thus put on record their disapproval of each other's conduct.

What at first appeared a very sad accident occurred the other day at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, but subsequent occurrences took away the sad element. A little girl and her brother were playing in the street when a dray load of lumber was driven along driven at a reckless rate of speed. The children did not see the horse in time and the little girl was knocked down and apparently run over. People looked on in horror at the scene. For a moment or two after the accident the child lay as if dead; but before any one could get to her she moved. Slowly the mite got up, scowled, wiped her nose on a dirty apron and then bit her little brother over the head because he had not yet divided a stick of candy obtained just previous to the catastrophe!

## The Charge Admitted.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Please allow me, through your columns, to offer a few remarks on the article of your Ohio correspondent, W. S. W., not for the purpose of defending Christianity, but simply to call attention to the fact that he fully admits the grave charge that anti-Masons have preferred against his system; and further, that he attempts to show that Masonry is very good, while Christianity, the reverse of Masonry, is bad; and further, that in harmony with these views he has rejected the Christian religion and embraced Masonry in its stead. We also purpose to admit, when we reach the point, that at least one of his charges against certain professing Christians is but too truthful, and is well put; and we are glad he has put it as he has, for we have often charged them as he has, but they have been either deaf to the charge, or they have tried to stave it off: it may be that they will feel it now that it comes from a Mason.

Now, hear what a Mason says: "Christianity stole pagan thunder," and that, he would have us believe, is about all the good there is in it, while there is much that is bad. Hence, he adds, "The Bible foundation is only a reflex from paganism older than the Bible itself." While he charges "Christianity with stealing pagan thunder" he, strangely enough, also charges it with teaching heathen abominations—"tenets inspired by the heathenism of the dark ages;" while "Masonry teaches an enlarged human brotherhood, love, peace and fraternity." So bad is Christianity, and so good is Masonry! and we have much reason to be glad that Masons begin to speak out what they have been wont to conceal. This Mason having lost his jewel, further speaks out Masonic sentiments thus: these "Christian tenets inspired by the heathenism of the dark ages" are, "Not to send peace but a sword:" to "hate father and mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also." Moreover, we are told that Christianity says, "He that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip; and he that hath no sword let him buy one." He now glories in the fact that Masonry and its auxiliaries are very different from Christianity; hear him: "I am free to confess that Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Knights of Pythias, &c., &c., do not promulgate those Christian tenets inspired by the heathenism of the dark ages." According to the showing of this good Mason, Christ taught and the Spirit inspired "the heathenism of the dark ages," and that long before the dark ages were ushered in: no marvel that men holding such sentiments reject Christ. But it is somewhat marvellous that they threaten to take our life when we state the fact! Again, he says, "The hecatombs of Masons that have paid tribute to this Christian law of force to suppress the order—the guillotine, rack, thumbscrew and fiery faggots—only show how Christianity would perpetuate its principles and dogmas by the same law to-day." Here, indeed, we have a full acknowledgment of the gravest charge with which anti-Masons have charged Masonry. But why do such men profess to be Christians, and boast that "the Bible is one of the three grand jewels of the lodge?" A child can answer this question, because it will admit of but one answer, and that an obvious one, namely: this, they do so to deceive, and are therefore the basest kind of hypocrites. We have often said to them, "If such is your belief, come out boldly and say so, and there will be no trouble." But to profess Christianity; to seek a place in her pulpits and pews, while you hate her and her Author, and all this that you may overthrow the Christian system, and draw our children into your infidel net, is to do worse than Judas, for Judas has not given evidence of such a malignant purpose; he simply sought to acquire money by his treachery; much as we loathe the blind himself as Masons do, by oaths and death penalties; nor did he persevere as Masons do; nor did he make his doings matter of laughter as Masons do, and as this Mason does, as we shall soon see. On the contrary, he soon saw and acknowledged his sin, and evidently felt very badly in view thereof. But let us hear the further divulgences and acknowledgments of this Mason:

"But before they demand legal enactments to suppress secret orders, why don't they enforce the power now in their own hands—the ecclesiastical power—to keep their own brethren out of secret orders." Ah! there comes the pinch—*they dare not do it.* Let them say 'leave the orders for the church,' and they would find which is actually held in the highest esteem by Christian Masons, as an agent of good to mankind. Then would they relish their hypocricy to the world and fellowship with Masonry, which they denounce as a festering cesspool of immorality, infidelity and atheism so long as Masons will pay toll into their hopper. It would be a God-send to Masonry and other orders as a purifying process, if the churches would only make the test and strictly enforce it. *They dare not.*"

Now, mark the following: "Let them say leave the orders or the church, and they will find which is actually held in the highest esteem by Christian Masons, as an agent of good to mankind." Here it is boldly declared that "Christian Masons hold Masonry in higher esteem, as an agent of good to mankind, than they do Christianity!" Noble Christians, are they not, who hold Masonry in higher esteem by far than they do Christianity? And what are we to think of the man who admires and lauds such hypocrites? My dear sir, a man is bound to be honest if he is an infidel; but you know such men as you describe are not honest: I say you know, you cannot fail to know, that such men are basely dishonest and hypocritical; yet you declare them to be the veriest models of all that is noble and good, while you try to blacken the character of other men is only because they act and speak in harmony with their honest convictions! We are not censuring you because you are an infidel; that only excites our pity, only makes us feel sorry that you have so far departed from the truth, as we understand it. What we censure, is your advocating what is obviously wrong, and denouncing what is obviously right; for it is obviously binding upon all men to be honest, and obviously wrong for any man to be dishonest. Hence, we unite with you in condemning all who "flourish their hypocrisy" by holding "fellowship with Masonry, which they denounce as a festering cesspool of immorality, infidelity and atheism so long as Masons will pay toll into their hopper." It would be difficult, my dear sir, for you, or any other man, to more severely censure such hypocritical dealing; nor is it possible to censure it more severely than it is censured in that holy book which you slander and reject, for all the world knows that while professing to criticise what certain men said in a public meeting at Pittsburgh, and you had a perfect right to criticise their sayings and principles; but to slander both them and the Bible is not criticism. You know both the Bible and anti-Masons condemn both the "thumbscrew and the rack," and every kind of persecution. And you know, too, that for a national government to enact a law against what is treasonable, or otherwise destructive of equal rights, is not persecution. You also know that none are more chargable with the hypocrisy which you justly condemn than are those professed Christian ministers who are Masons; they are Masons for the "toll which Masons pay into their hopper," and it may be that you, sir, as well as other Masons have been a liberal supporter of them to act this hypocritical part, this double game; yet you speak highly of them, and call them your brothers, while you denounce the Bible, the God of the Bible, and all the lovers of the Bible! and you would have us to admire and indorse all this. We cannot indorse it; our intelligence would not honestly forbid our doing so. On the contrary, having so fully admitted the charge that we prefer against your system, you cannot consistently blame us for exposing it as we do.

Speaking of churches which tolerate secret societies, and hold in their communion oath bound Masons, you say, "why don't they cast out the cursed secret societies at once?" Just so we say. That they should do so is quite certain; and they are highly censurable for not doing so.

Now mark the force of the horrid penalties which Masonry imposes her equally horrid oaths. This, sir, speaks loudly against you; such diabolical oaths, and such barbarous penalties are not matters of laughter; and you *know* that the penalties specified are the very penalties by which Masonry enforces the oaths which she administers to her deluded subjects.

Finally, you say, "The Masonic system is a *living, growing* institution, whilst priestcraft," that is, Christianity, "is struck with the dry rot." Now, sir, what you have said and what you here say in conclusion, will be found on examination to be as bad as anti-Masons ever said of either Masons or Masonry. Thus our points are fully admitted. Thank you. We think with you, sir, that the churches should "make the test and strictly enforce it." It would, indeed, be "a purifying process."

[We have now given both sides a hearing on this question, and cannot admit further articles on the subject to our columns.—ED. COMMERCIAL.]

## Shameful.

There may be honest doubts regarding the character of the missionary work of the American revivalists in England, but there ought not to be two opinions with respect to the mention of them in the New York *Times* of yesterday as "Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who, we are credibly informed, were sent over to England by Mr. Barnum as a mere speculation." The appearance of such a paragraph in the columns of such a respectable journal is most unaccountable. If the *Times* has any such information it must have been derived from the common sewer. We are astonished that it could find admittance, not to speak of credit, in such a quarter.

It is known to all who choose to know, that Messrs. Moody and Sankey are men of character, who bear about their lives and conduct every evidence of being devout, sincere, faithful Christians. There is no doubting the sincerity and unselfishness of the work in which they are engaged, some of the best men in England, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, have given public testimony of the high respect and admiration excited by their conduct and the extraordinary results which have followed their efforts. A large part of the Christian world believe that their mission has been accompanied by manifest and abundant outpouring of the Holy Ghost, and the allegation of the *Times* is an affront and an insult to all who thus believe. If there is a shadow of evidence to support such a wanton attack on the religious convictions of a large and respectable body of Christians, we call upon the *Times* to produce it.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

## THE IRON INTEREST.

Shipments of Ore and Pig Metal from the Lake Superior Region.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Wednesday, June 16, 1875:

IRON ORE.

| Mine. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Cleveland | 17,339 |
| Lake Superior | 8,836 |
| Champion | 6,317 |
| Washington | 5,447 |
| Republic | 15,502 |
| Kloman | 2,906 |
| New York | 5,315 |
| Rolling Mill | 1,032 |
| Total | 60,377 |

PIG IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bancroft Furnace | 339 |
| Carp Furnace | 99 |
| Pioneer | 1,100 |
| Total | 2,058 |
| Total ore and pig iron | 62,435 |

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse up to Wednesday, June 16, 1875:

| Mine. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Spurr Mountain | 2,910 |
| Michigamme | 6,629 |
| Total | 9,539 |

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, June 17:

| Mine. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Jackson | 5,776 |
| New York | 7,177 |
| Cleveland | 873 |
| Angeline | 6,554 |
| Barnum | 10,779 |
| Rolling Mill | 2,252 |
| Saginaw | 9,195 |
| South Side Jackson | 1,762 |
| Salisbury | 297 |
| Champion | 301 |
| Superior | 946 |
| Total | 45,451 |
| Pig iron | 3,710 |

## JULY MAGAZINES.

PENN MONTHLY.

The *Penn Monthly* for July is out, with a table of contents fully up to its usual standard. The opening paper on the events of "the month," is full of snarling comments upon political events, which are much more cynical than wise; and the political article of the number on "The Political Outlook," is a plea for a strong central government and the subordination of the States to the mere rank of local municipalities, that would have warmed the cockles of the hearts of Alexander Hamilton and the old Federalists who had the tyrannical instincts of Toryism. The other articles, however, on "Industrial Art Education," "Fourth of July," "Women in Relation to the Professions and Skilled Labor," and "Sherman's Memoirs," are all able and philosophical. Published by the Penn Monthly Association, Philadelphia, at three dollars per annum.

### Health is Capital.

Who can doubt it? Do we not every day see the vigorous and clear-headed pushing on to fortune, and the feeble and brain-befogged tarrying by the way? Health gives energy. What a healthy mind conceives, a healthy body is prompt to execute. Difficulties which deter the invalid altogether, the vigorous man surmounts at a bound. If we would be successful, let us first be healthy. The initial step to be taken toward arriving at that condition, is to rally the failing energies of the system. As a renovant of decaying vital power, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be justly recommended in preference to all other tonics, since its superiority as an invigorant is the subject of daily demonstration. But it is far more than a simple recipient of physical strength; it is a prompt remedy for bodily irregularities, particularly of the stomach, bowels and liver, and a reliable preventive of maladies begotten of miasma, impure water, exposure and exhaustion, the bad effects of which it invariably counteracts.

### E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, flattering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. KUNKEL, Proprietor, No. 209 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Entirely removed (with head) by purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. Bunkel, No. 209 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Scalp, Hair and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails.

MWF

## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from the 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn is semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. L. Gerwig, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Kleeman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

## LEGAL.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

## NOTICE TO Creditors and Heirs

ACCOUNTANTS and all other persons interested are hereby notified that an ORPHANS' COURT to be holden at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following accounts will be taken up, audited and distribution made to and amongst Creditors and heirs according to law, at which time and place you will please attend.

JUNE TERM, 1875.

| NO. | ESTATE OF | ACCOUNTANTS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | S. P. Mowry, dec'd | Richard Coyne. |
| 2. | H. C. Burchfield, dec | E. R. Burchfield. |
| 4. | Chas. B. Peterson, dec | Rachel Peterson. |
| 5. | Daniel Hammerstein, dec'd | H. S. Fleming. |
| 6. | Henry McAleer, dec | W. H. Hilbert. |
| 7. | Sabina Sutton, dec | John R. Sutton. |
| 8. | Jas. McCartney, dec | John Kearney. |
| 11. | Sal. Bridge, Jr., dec | A. R. Carpenter. |
| 12. | Dr. Thos. F. Dale, dec | Josephine L. Dale et al. |
| 14. | John Franz, dec'd | Frederick Maul. |
| 24. | Albert Nail, dec'd | Wm. A. Kelly and Chas. Nail. |
| 26. | Jos. C. Childs, dec'd | A. V. Holmes. |
| 27. | Christiana C. Anger, dec'd | F. W. Stelmert. |
| 30. | Thos. McClurg, dec'd | Mary Ann McClurg. |
| 31. | Magdalena Miller, dec'd | Anton Schmitt et al. |
| 32. | Rev. D. Elliott, dec'd | Mary Thos. H. Elliott et al. |
| 34. | Sebastine Haid, dec'd | Hannah Haid et al. |
| 35. | Martin McClelland, dec'd | James Sample et al. |
| 37. | Barbara Hilling, dec'd | Anton Hilling. |
| 39. | Rina McCready, dec | Bell. |
| 41. | Jos. Sutton, dec'd | Jesse Weddell. |
| 42. | Jos. Sutton, dec'd, | George Sutton et al. |
| 44. | Nicolas Schwab, dec | Martin A. Schwab. |
| 47. | Phillip Bickel, dec'd | Henry Bickel. |
| 53. | J. W. Johnston, dec | Oliver Person. |
| 57. | Joseph Huber, dec'd | George Hentzler et al. |
| 61. | Jno. Montgomery, dec | Robert Fleming et al. |
| 64. | Mary Musser, dec | Andrew Sloane. |
| 65. | E. F. Warner, dec'd | Franklin Osborn et al. |
| 66. | Jno. R. Abraham, dec | H. R. Abraham. |
| 67. | Ann J. McKean, dec | Wm. H. Lea. |
| 78. | Walter H. Ford et al. | John A. Danks, guard'n. |
| 82. | Eleanor Johns, dec'd | Mrs. H. Johns, guard. |
| 86. | W. Dietrich, dec'd | Fred'k Dietrich. |
| 87. | Lafayette Winebiddie, dec'd | W. C. Winebiddie. |
| 88. | John Feldbusch, dec'd | Arch'd McBride. |
| 90. | William Gray, dec'd | W. H. Gray. |
| 91. | Henry McAuley, dec | Alex. Hilands. |
| 98. | Cath. Barber, dec'd | Wm. Beilstein. |
| 99. | Adam Reiter, dec'd | Wm. J. Wilhelm. |
| 109. | Robt. J. Dickey, dec | Wm. A. Sipe. |

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1875.

We have a circle of "Dismal Jeenies" in our midst, who seem to take a melancholy delight in predicting further disaster from the extreme quietude of the markets, both mercantile and monetary. These forebodersare of the class who from time immemorial have been accustomed to view the reverse of the shield, and to think that all things are coming to a speedy dissolution.

We partake not of the despondent views of these gentlemen, but are disposed the rather to regard the present situation of affairs as the legitimate condition of the body public and corporate, after the severe and frequent shocks which it has from time to time sustained during the past two years. The natural result of such shocks is to render the system inert and inactive, until recuperative energy shall restore it to the normal condition. This is true in nature, and hence by analogy may be assumed as true of the artificial body. Reasoning thus we may anticipate a reaction from this state of *coma*, not sudden or startling in its character, but slow in its growth and lasting in its presence. The return from the abyss has ever been amid the stress of trade and at the expense of the severest taxation of energies, and the reorganization of the scattered interests, disjointed and thrust asunder in the business community, is necessarily slow but just as necessarily certain.

As values accumulate from the mere exertion of labor, we shall in all probability witness increased prosperity in all quarter, but *"ex nihilo nihil fit,"* and we cannot expect to see prosperity leap from the recent gloom all panoplied and armed cap-a-pie.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, June 23, 1875.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Our stock market continues excited, and has to-day been the scene of rapid fluctuations. Opening prices were about as at the close yesterday, but under a heavy pressure of sales a decline of ½@¾ per cent. was recorded, when the market grew firm, and in the first hour of business the loss was made up and an advantage over first quotations established. Since then the market has shown considerable strength, more particularly in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Western Union, other stocks promptly rallying in sympathy. The large short interest now existing renders it comparatively easy matter to bull stocks, and the small bears, being easily frightened, assist the venturesome bulls.

There are no particular features to note, but the street is full of gossip and "points" as to the fortunes of various stocks. These relate principally to Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Western Union, and quite naturally as they are leading stocks. For the former a very large rise is predicted. The friends of Lake Shore are confident of a dividend next month. On the other side they are as confident that the best efforts of the bulls have been made, and although prices may yet advance they are positive that stocks are a good sale at current rates.

We have no means of judging as to the relative merits of either side, but give the gossip just as it comes to us and without prejudice. We await further developments before venturing opinions. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following exhibit, taken from the books in the Auditor's office, shows the capital of the banks of Cincinnati, and the amount returned for taxation:

| | Capital. | Am't Tax. |
|---|---|---|
| C. E. Adea & Co. | $ 50,000 | Noth'g. |
| Herman Levi & Co. | 50,000 | $ 4,499 |
| A. G. Hart & Co. | | 1,500 |
| German Banking Co. | 250,000 | 229,850 |
| S. S. Davis & Co. | 25,000 | 11,985 |
| Espy, Heidelbach & Co. | 146,000 | 135,603 |
| German American Bank | 100,000 | 41,750 |
| Commercial Bank | 200,000 | 153,337 |
| Andrews, Bissell & Co. | 134,000 | 39,406 |
| Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. | 75,000 | 18,033 |
| Joseph A. Heman & Co. | 60,000 | 35,097 |
| Seasongood, Netter & Co. | 100,000 | 20,987 |
| Ryans & Co. | 150,000 | 121,294 |
| Walnut Street Bank | 50,000 | 21,543 |
| First German Loan Assoc'n | 50,000 | 11,481 |
| Lafayette Bank | 240,000 | 101,040 |
| Franklin Bank | 300,000 | 172,403 |
| E. Kinney & Co. | 25,000 | 62,860 |
| Larkin, Wright & Co. | 280,000 | 274,024 |
| First National Bank | 1,500,000 | 1,525,558 |
| Second National Bank | 500,000 | 225,000 |
| Third National Bank | 800,000 | 883,440 |
| Fourth National Bank | 500,000 | 530,000 |
| Merchants' National Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,011,000 |

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| June 24, 1875. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| U.S. 6's, 1881, coup. | 118 | | 118 | 118 | 118 | |
| 5-20's, 1862 | 118 | | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 122½ | | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | |
| 5-20's, 1865, reg. | 122½ | | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | |
| 5-20's, 1865, coup. | 122½ | | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 125½ | | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | |
| 5-20's, 1867, registered | 124¼ | | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ | |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 124½ | | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | |
| 10-40's | 119½ | | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | |
| 10-40's, coupon | 119½ | | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | |
| Currency 6's | 122½ | | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | |
| New 5 per cents | 118½ | | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | |
| Western Union Tel. | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Quicksilver | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Pacific Mail | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| Panama | 132½ | | 132½ | | | |
| Adams Express | 99¼ | | 99¼ | | 99 | |
| Wells, Fargo Express | 80 | | 80 | | 80 | |
| American Express | 58 | | 58 | | 58 | |
| United States Express | 56 | | 56 | | 56 | |
| New York Central | 103 | | 103½ | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Erie | 14¾ | | 14¾ | | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Michigan Southern | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Illinois Central | 96 | | 96 | | 96 | |
| Cleve. & Pittsburgh | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Chicago & North'w'n. | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| Rock Island | 103½ | | 103½ | | 103 | |
| St. Paul, common | 34½ | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Wabash, common | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 131½ | | 131½ | | 131½ | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Union Pacific | 93½ | | 93½ | | | |
| Harlem | 130½ | | 130½ | | 130½ | |
| Hannibal and St. Jos. | 25½ | | 25½ | | 25½ | |
| Atlantic & Pac. Tel. | 14½ | | 14½ | | 14½ | |
| At. & Pac. pre R.R. | 16½ | | 16½ | 17 | 16½ | 17 |
| Iron Mountain | 21½ | | 21½ | | | |
| South Carolina, Adj | 34 | | 34 | | | |
| South Carolina, July | 34½ | | 34½ | | | |
| Missouri 6's | 103 | | 103 | | 103 | |
| C., C. & I. | | | | | | |

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central, sales | 50 | |
| Reading, sales | 55 | |
| United Cos. of N. J. | | 125½ |
| Oil Creek sales | | 9¼ |
| Lehigh Valley, sales | 61½ | |
| Allegheny Valley, sales | 93¼ | |
| Central Transportation, Co. | 45½ | |
| Empire Transportation Co. | 54½ | |
| P. C. & St. L. mort. bds. | 77 | 78 |

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 117¾.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 24—Money easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Quite at 486@486¾ for sixty days and 487½@490 for sight.

GOLD

Firm at 117¾@117¾. Borrowing rates 1@2@1-64 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $24,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Customs receipts $237,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm, states securities moderately active and strong.

Wilson & Wheeler, Woodon Manufacturersare reported as having suspended payment.

The stock market opened active and an excitement and general improvement of from 1@2 per cent in prices took place as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. Transactions in Pacific Mail and Lake Shore were especially large, the former advancing to 30¾ and the latter to 62¾. At second call Pacific Mail declined to 28½ and Lake Shore to 61¾, the remainder of the list showing a decline of from 1@2¾ per cent. from the highest point. At 1 o'clock a reaction was first at a recovery in prices of from 1@2¾ per cent. from the afternoon decline. Pacific Mail was the most prominent stock and closed at 29@29¼, after selling at 30¼ and 28¾. Lake Shore recovered from 61¾ to 62¾ and Western Union from 74½ to 74¾. Other changes generally slight. Investment shares were strong, with only small offerings. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 120½, Pittsburgh to 90¾ and Michigan Central to 93. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 157,000 shares, of which 33,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 6,000 Erie and 47,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

| STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 62¾ | Do preferred | 54 |
| W. U. Tel. | 74¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 6¾ |
| Quicksilver | 15½ | Do preferred | 15 |
| Adams Express | 99 | Fort Wayne | 97½ |
| Wells, Fargo Ex. | 78 | Terre Haute | 4½ |
| American Express | 55 | Do preferred | 19 |
| U. S. Express | 55 | Ohio & Mississippi | 25½ |
| Pacific Mail | 29 | Do preferred | 39 |
| New York Central | 102½ | Ohio & Missouri | 22½ |
| Erie | 14½ | Clev., Col. & Cin. | 49 |
| Do preferred | 29½ | Burlington & Q. | 112 |
| Harlem | 130 | Lake Shore | 62¾ |
| Do preferred | 132 | C. C. & I. C. | 40 |
| Mich. Central | 93 | Illinois Central | 96 |
| Cleveland & Pitts. | 90¾ | Chicago & Alton | 52 |
| North western | 37½ | Union Pac. stock | 73½ |
| Do preferred | 49½ | Central Pac. bds. | 93 |
| Rock Island | 102½ | Union Pacific bds | 103½ |
| N. J. Central | 116½ | Del. & Lackawanna | 120 |
| St. Paul | 32½ | Del. & Hudson | 87½ |
| GOVERNMENTS. | | | |
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 120¼ | 5-20's, 1867 | 122½ |
| 5-20's, 1862 | 118 | 1868 | 124½ |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 122¾ | 10-40's | 119½ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 122¾ | New 5's | 118¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 122¾ | Currency, 6's | 122½ |
| STATE BONDS. | | | |
| Missouri 6's | 103 | Virginia, old | 57½ |
| Tenne-see, old | 47½ | N. Carolina, old | 20 |
| Tennessee, new | 47½ | S. Carolina, new | 18 |
| Virginia, new | 57 | | |

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

There was a rather quiet and sluggish feeling manifested in a good many departments of trade to-day, and the aggregate movement would probably fall short of that of the preceding day. The sultry heat was unfavorable to active business interests, and merchants generally were disposed to do only what was necessary in the way of active transactions. There were not many features of importance to note. The principal event in grain was the drop in oats, which commenced on the previous day, and had hardly touched bottom at the close to-day. Produce, groceries and provisions were quotably unchanged. Petroleum was easier, and quotations fell off on both crude and refined. Dry goods and general merchandise were steady and moderately active.

The New York *Commercial List* has the following on the general trade situation:

"The home trade continues moderate, as it is always after the close of the regular spring season, with considerable irregularity and weakness in the general markets. But, with cheering crop prospects and the shrinkage in values which has taken places, and is still in progress, embracing the raw materials of manufacture, manufactured goods and labor, are well calculated to invite confidence in the future, and the mercantile classes are naturally looking for an improvement in the early fall or full of trade during the autumn months. The export trade in breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum and other prominent staples continues moderately active, and, from present appearances, is likely to continue so to the end of the harvest year. The recent heavy failures in England have made little or no impression in financial or commercial circles here. It was at first feared that they would unsettle the exchange market and to forbid the exportof gold until these fears have amply proved groundless. As we have before remarked, these commercial disturbances in England are the result of causes similar to those which existed here prior to the panic. Our civil war was largely instrumental in creating a factitious demand and establishing factitious prices in every branch of trade and commerce at home and abroad, and ever since its close, values have been more or less unsettled. But as the contraction succeeding expansion first commenced in this country, we are likely to reach a solid basis first. In England has been going from bad to to worse for the last two or three years, and dull as business has been with us, we have repeatedly been assured that it has been worse there. The stronger and more prudent English houses have been contracting their business and liquidating their debts, and it is only those that were hopelessly expanded that have been carried down by the undertow of depression. Money in London as in New York, is superabundant, but there, as here, large business enterprises are for the time being in abeyance, and hence the extreme low rates of interest prevailing."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,072 | Apples, bbls | 50 |
| Corn, bush | 12 | Corn bush | 400 |
| Wheat, bus | 192 | Barley, bush | 510 |
| Rye, bush | 443 | Oats, bus | 2,940 |
| Butter, pkgs | 31 | Bacon, tcs | 164 |
| Potatoes, bus | 485 | Hay, bales | 915 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

## Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is dull and stagnant, the only event here being the drop in oats, which which was very decided to-day.

*Wheat* was quiet and no transactions are reported. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat at $1 40@$1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do do $1 33@$1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber do $1 30@$1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is steady. No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 30. There was dull work, and sales would be difficult to make at quotations. We quote shelled nominal at 70@72c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 28@29c for yellow; 70@74c for mixed and white. *Oats* were weak and a decline took place early in the day. On Change prime white was offered at 56c without buyers; some holders are asking more. We quote nominally at 54@56c for prime white, but the probability is that the bottom is not quite reached yet. Rye was nominal at 85c per bushel. Nothing was done in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 2@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market is activeand firm. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour at $5 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The following prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 30; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-rising flour, in 5 lb packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $5 75; oatmeal $6 00@7 00.

MILL—The market was weak and lower. A car of No. 1 timothy was sold to-day at $20 00, and a little more is wanted. The market. We quote prime timothy, on track, at 20@22 50 ₱ ton; No. 2, $16 00@20; upland prairie nominally $17 00@19 00. Jobbing store were slow at $23 00@25 00. Loose hay is quoted at $25 00@25 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market continues easy, but moderately active. We quote bran at 55c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at 60@1 10 ₱ cwt; oil meal at 2 00@2 00 ₱ cwt.

## Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was was a quiet and rather stagnant market to-day at prices very little altered from previous figures. Sugars are very firm but unchanged as yet. We quote as follows:

| *Green Coffees.* | ₱ lb. | *Sugars.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 24½c | Standard A | 10¼c |
| Choice Rio | 22½c | Standard D | 10¼c |
| Prime Rio | 22c | Extra C, 1-8 | 10¼c |
| Good Rio | 20 c | Extra C, yellow | 9¾c |
| Ordinary Rio | 18 c | Extra C, white | 10 c |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Extra C—white | 10 c |
| Rio, in papers | 27 c | New Orleans | 8½@9½c |
| Rio, in bulk | 25@26c | Cut loaf | 12 c |
| Java, in papers | 40 c | Crushed | 11½c |
| Java, in bulk | 39½c | Powdered | 11½c |
| *Teas.* | | Granulated | 11½c |
| Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 | | *Molasses.* | ₱ gall. |
| Young Hyson | 50c@$1 00 | Sugar House | 30c |
| Imperial | 50c@1 00 | Prime | 70c |
| Japan | 55c@1 00 | Good | 60c |
| Oolong | 55c@1 00 | *Syrups.* | ₱ gal. |
| Fancy | 1 00 | Ex. white drips | 70c |
| Souchong | 25c@ 80 | Sugar drips | 60c |
| *Rice.* | | Lower grades | 40@55c |
| Choice Carol'a | 9½c | *Starch.* | |
| Patna | 7½@8 c | Pearl | 5½c |
| Rangoon | 7¼@7½c | Silver gloss | 9½c |
| *Spices.* | | Corn | 10½c |
| Cloves | 55 c | *Soaps.* | |
| Allspice | 17½@18½c | Irish soap ₱ bx | $1 50 |
| Cassia | 20 c | Rabbitt's do | 1 50 |
| Nutmegs | $1 35@1 40 | Do-N.Y. City ₱ b | 9½c |
| Pepper | 25 c | German mottled | 7 c |
| *Candles.* | | *Soda.* | |
| Star, full weight | 18 c | Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs | 6c |
| Stearine | 17 c | Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers | 7c |

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with jobbing houses, at firm prices. We note another advance in currants, 9c@9½c. Raisins—layers ₱ box $2 75; London layers do. $4 25; Valentias 11½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates—5@6c ₱ lb. Smyrna figs, 12½@13c; prunes 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 13@15c; do soft shell 16@17c; Ivica 13@14c; Jordan 16@18c; Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c. Sicily filberts 10½c. Smyrna figs 18@23c. Brazil nuts, 10c. Pecans, 12½@13c. Cocoanuts $6 50. Lemons—Messina do ₱ box $8 00. Oranges—Messina ₱ box $7 00. Cocoa nuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—There is a fair trade. We lower our quotations as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl | $20 00 | Boneless codfish, ₱ lb | 7@7¼c |
| No. 1 mess | 19 00 | White fish, ₱ half bbl | 4 50 |
| Extra No. 1 shore | 17 00 | Trout, do | 4 50 |
| Extra No. 1 bay | 15 00 | Lake herring, do | 4 00 |
| No. 1 shore | 13 00 | Lake trout, do | 5 75 |
| Extra No. 2 | 9 50 | Labrador herring | 5 00 |
| No. 3 | 8 25 | ₱ bbl | $7 00@7 50 |
| Round herring | 5 00 | Potomac, do | 9 00@11 00 |

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; ribsides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 9½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 10c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 13½c; dried beef is unquoted. We quote canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 1oc.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 00@22 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—The market is easy. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11½c; do in 10½c; in buckets, 10c; in 3-lb caddies, 11¼c; in 5-lb caddies do, 11c; in 3-lb pails do, 10c; in 5-lb do, 10½c; in 10-lb do, 10½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do do 90@92c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb, for choice, and 8c for mixed.

## Petroleum.

June 23.—The market was weak and a decline was noted in both crude and refined. The former fell off about 5c per barrel from the quotations of our last report, while the latter made a more marked decline, being 5@10c below the quotations of our last report.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 02½@1 05; Union do, $1 00@1 02½; immediate shipment per 10,000 barrels at Parkers @ 20@1 02½. The market was rather nominal. Sales of 10,000 barrels were reported at Parkers @ 1 02½, and 14,000 barrels at other points at 1 00@1 02½.

REFINED—The Eastern markets were fully 5@10c below the previously reported and last transactions here are to a certain degree correspondingly depressed. The Standard Oil Co. and the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad at 9½@10c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10½@10¾c. At these figures refiners are not disposed to offer much oil for sale. New York delivery rates is 12@12½c for prompt and 12½c for early fall. Philadelphia is quoted at the same figure. Baltimore is unquoted nominally at 12c.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and dressed. We quote city-made at 2@2 12½; country-made $1 00@1 15; second hand barrels 70@80c.

An evening contemporary has the following concerning the new deal in oil, which we give for what it is worth:

"There have been various rumors pro and con concerning the new deal in oil, which we give for what it is worth:

"There have been various rumors pro and con concerning the Columbia Conduit Company, all of which hitherto have been of a vague and unwilling character. A representative of the *Leader* has become possessed of some facts in connection with the matter which are reliable and which will set at rest at least one portion of the question. How this information was obtained may be explained hereafter; but for the present suffice it to say that it is correct, and may be accepted with unreserved confidence. Within a very short time the movement of oil to the seaboard via Pittsburgh will be commenced under one of the most important arrangements ever entered into for a similar purpose.

"The Columbia Conduit Company has entered into a contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by which agrees to deliver to the power of shipping through freight cars loaded with wells through the Columbia Conduit Company's line, thence by rail to the seaboard, and of so adjusting the freights as to allow the crude oil delivered by the Columbia Conduit Company to be shipped to the seaboard, as received, over the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad.

"No action could be more important to the refining interests of Pittsburgh and the producing interests of the oil region than this move.

"If successful, the prominence which Cleveland has obtained in the oil refining business by arbitrary actions on the trade must yield to the natural and geographical advantages which Pittsburgh possesses for refining oil and carrying it for export."

"At the present time money cannot be said, unless that the movement of oil under this above arrangement will be commenced very soon, as the final arrangements have been already commenced, and will be pushed to an early completion. Connections will be thus formed immediately to the wells in the oil regions and made with pipes for the conduction of which is all that is necessary to set the pumps at work.

"This arrangement is such that contracts can be effected by Baltimore parties for the delivering of oil at a certain rate direct from the wells as though no transfer from pipes were necessary. The result of this arrangement and the effect it will have upon the oil refiners' association will be welcomed with interest."

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—The *Courier* says: United opened at $1 02½, but declined during the day and closed at $1 00½. Upper root closed at $1 35 and immediate shipment at $1 32½. Sales:

300 bbls. Upper road, spot.....$1 35
300 bbls. Upper road, spot.....1 32½
300 bbls. Oil City, spot.....1 32½
300 bbls. Oil City, spot.....1 32½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells. 1 00½
4,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells. 1 01½
4,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells. 1 02½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells. 1 02½
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells. 1 03½
1,200 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells. 1 03½
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment.....1 32½
2,500 bbls, river district, immediate shipment.....1 35
2,500 bbls, river district, immediate shipment.....1 35

NEW YORK, June 24, closing 23.—Easier prices were the ruling feature to-day, but buyers were scarce at the decline. Sales are 2,000 barrels refined delivered in July 1st at 12¾c; 5,000 barrels do high test, delivered 3rd inst. prompt; 10,000 barrels of 300 barrels at 12c, and 15,000 barrels in Philadelphia at 12c. The market, however, closed with 12c the best bid, and 12.12½c quite generally asked. The following prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 6½c for prompt, and 6¾c for July; do in bbls 7½c; refined 12@12½c for prompt; 12¾c for July; 12¾c for August; 12½@12¾c for Philadelphia 8½c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12@12½c for prompt, and 12¾c for July 1st. At Baltimore refined is nominal.

TITUSVILLE, June 24—Market quiet and very dull; quoted at $1 02½@1 35.

OIL CITY, June 23.—Market quiet at $1 32.

ROSEVILLE, June 24.—Market quiet with no business held at 8 ¾.

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—Market unchanged at $1 35 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Market quiet; standard white 12@12½c; crude 9½c; cases 18c; no sales and no future offering.

PARKERS, June 24.—Market quiet and weak; shipment nominally $1 32½; United nominally $1 03.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard O Co. | Warden, F & Co. | Phila. 1,172 |
| National O W. | Warden, F & Co. | Phila. 403 |
| Livingston, Brooks | Warden, F & Co. | Phila. 400 |
| Lockart & F. | Warden, F & Co. | Phila. 158 |
| J A McKee & Son | John P Logan | Phila. 200 |
| J T Steckfalde | E Tifford | Phila. 250 |
| David Bly & Co. | John P Logan | Phila. 161 |
| J C Kirkpatrick | John P Logan | Phila. 100 |
| King & Goodwin | George Pohl | Phila. 500 |
| Total | | 3,347 |

## Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

| *Acids.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic | 12 | Mag'sal | 80 |
| Citric | 1 55 | Carb | 30 |
| Oxalic | 20 | Manna SF | 1 00 |
| Sulphuric | 2½ | Morph. oz | 2 30 |
| Tartaric | 60 | Nut No L | 1 35 |
| *Oil.* | | | |
| Alcohol, gal | 2 40 | Anise | 3 50 |
| *Aloes.* | | Bergamont | 3 00 |
| Cape | 16 | Castor | 1 75 |
| Socot | 75 | Cinnam | 2 00 |
| Am Carb | 22 | Croton | 3 50 |
| Aqua | 12 | Cod liv, gal | 1 90 |
| Arnotta | 70 | Lemon | 3 00 |
| *Ashes.* | | Linseed, raw | 73 |
| Soda | 4 | Linseed, boil | 76 |
| Bal Copa | 35 | Neats F, gal | 90 |
| Bayrum, gal | 2 75 | Olive, gal | 1 75 |
| *Bark.* | | qu'rts, doz | 6 25 |
| Cassia | 35 | pints, doz | 2 25 |
| Cinch red | 20 | Origan | 70 |
| " pale | 20 | Pepper'd | 90 |
| " com | 20 | Rosemary | 1 00 |
| *Black Lead.* | | Sandal | 5 00 |
| American | 8 | Sperm | 2 50 |
| East Ind | 11 | Tanners, gal | 85 |
| German | 6 | Whale, gal | 85 |
| Ride mas | 8 | Wint'g'n | 1 75 |
| Base vitr | 11½ | Wormseed | 2 50 |
| Borax ref'd | 16 | Pi'Paris, bbl | 4 00 |
| Brim roll | 5 | *Potass.* | |
| " Flor sul | 4½ | Bichrom | 24 |
| Calomel | 1 | Chlorate | 30 |
| " English | 2 | Iodide | 3 65 |
| Camphor | 32 | Nitrate | 20 |
| Canthar's | 1 50 | Quin sulpor | 2 40 |
| Cham Germ | | Resin | 50 |
| " Roman | | *Rad.* | |
| Chlorof'm | 1 20 | Gentian | 8 |
| Cloves | 32 | Ginger Afr | 18 |
| Cochineal | 50 | " Jamed | 30 |
| Cod liv, case | 5 25 | Ipec pow | 3 00 |
| Copperas, ₱ | 2 | Jalap pow | 85 |
| Cream Tar | 40 | Liquorice | 30 |
| Cubebs | 15 | Rhub E Lib | 1 00 |
| Dividivi | 20 | Rhub ch | 75 |
| Emery Kath | 10 | Senega | 80 |
| E Sil pow | 10 | Sneri Asia | 50 |
| " Sulph | 3 | " Germ | 25 |
| Ext Logwd | 12 | Sarsaparilla | 40 |
| " Licorice | 28 | " Hond | 45 |
| " Italian | 35 | Squills | 30 |
| " Hard | 25 | *Seed.* | |
| Farina | 8 | Canary | 8 |
| Fustic | 8 | Caraway | 20 |
| Galls Aleppo | 25 | Cardamm, l | 1 80 |
| *Gum.* | | Coriander | 20 |
| Arabic sift | 90 | Cotton | 6 |
| " White ₱ | 60 | Flax | 6 |
| Assafœtida | 50 | Hemp | 6 |
| Benzoin | 50 | Mustard, ₱ | 20 |
| Camphor | 60 | Quince | 1 00 |
| Copaiba | 40 | Sesna Alex | 75 |
| Myrrh | 75 | Worm Levant | 1 00 |
| Shellac | 50 | *Soda.* | |
| Tragacanth | 80 | Bi Carb | 5 |
| " Flake | 90 | Soap Cast | 12 |
| Hydrio Ac | 60 | Cast wh | 18 |
| Indigo Mad | 1 00 | Sugar L'ds | 9 |
| Indigo Sp | 1 10 | Turp ograd | 45 |
| Iodine | 4 25 | *Vanilla.* | |
| Jalap Beh | 70 | Copal | 1 25 |
| Lac Dye | 30 | Japan | 90 |
| Mace | 1 45 | Damar | 1 60 |
| Madder | 14 | Ven Red | 2 |

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Are moving freely at unchanged prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine—50 cases at | ₱ case |
| Less quantity | ₱ case |
| Granulated—by car | ₱ case |
| Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.) | ₱ case |
| Less quantity | ₱ case |
| Bi carb soda—25 kegs | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Sal soda—25 kegs | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Saleratus—25 kegs | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Chlorate potash—10 drums | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Prussiate potash—10 bbls | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Caustic soda—10 drums | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Concentrated lye—10 drums | ₱ lb |
| Less quantity | ₱ lb |
| Ginger Jumbles | ₱ lb |
| Ginger Snaps, XX | ₱ lb |
| Ginger Snaps, XXX | ₱ lb |
| Ginger Cakes | ₱ lb |
| Ginger Fruit Cakes | ₱ lb |
| Graham Wafers | ₱ lb |
| Graham Crackers | ₱ lb |
| Graham, (Cold Water) | ₱ lb |
| Honey Jumbles | ₱ lb |

COMBINE—There is only jobbing demand. The following are the card rates by the coil; extra is charged for cut.

MANILLA ROPE.

| | Cents ₱ lb. |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 15 |
| ⅜ and 7-16 inch diameter | 16 |
| ¼ and 5-16 in diameter | 17 |
| Spun yarn and lanyard | 18 |
| Hay, stave and leather twine | 15½ |

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hawser laid | 16½ |
| Hawser laid hoit rope yarns | 16½ |
| Sand pump rope | 16½ |

SISAL ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 13½ |
| ⅜ inch diameter and upward | 14 |
| ¼ and 5-16 in diameter | 15 |
| Hay and spoke and leather twine | 12 |

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ inch diameter and upward | 13½ |
| ⅜ inch diameter and upward | 14 |
| ¼ and 5-16 inch diameters | 12 |
| Hay twine | 12 |
| Tarred lath twine | 12 |

JUTE ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| All sizes | 11 |

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tarred rope | 14 |
| Tarred lath yarn | 13 |
| Tarred spun yarn | 13 |
| Tarred marline | 19 |
| Tarred housoline | 19 |

PACKING.

| | |
|---|---|
| American | 18@18 |
| Italian | 21 @ |
| Flat, lubricating | 23 @ |
| Sash and bell cord | 25@35 |

OAKUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best American navy | 10¼ |
| Best quality | 9½ |
| First quality | 8½ |

HOPS—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 05@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oak sole, light and middle | 32@38c | Oak harness, best | 36@38c |
| Oak sole, heavy | 35@40c | Oak k harness com | 30@32c |
| Oak sole, slaughter | 36@38c | Bridle fair, ₱ doz | 80@85 |
| Rough | 30@32c | Hand leather, ₱ ft | 44@46c |
| Red sole B A buff | 30@33c | Hand leather ₱ lb | 44@46c |
| Red sole B A heavy | 30@33c | Waxed calf | 90@$1 00 |
| Slaughter, No. 1 | 36@38c | Waxed kip | 80@90 |
| Shoe skirting | 40@42c | Wax'd upper ₱ ft | 18@22c |
| Saddler's stock | 30@33c | Pad skins ₱ lb | 22c |
| Black bridle ₱ doz | 80@90 | Calf skins ₱ doz | 90@$1 00 |

HIDES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green salted light | 7@7½c | Green salt kip | 10 @12 c |
| Heavy steers | 6½@6½c | Green salt calf | 12@14 c |
| Green butchers' hides, cow and steer | 5 @6 7 c | Green butchers' kip | 10 @12 c |
| | | Dry flint hides | 14@16 c |
| | | Dry salted calf | 14@20 c |

LUMBER—The market continues quiet and unchanged. The trade in lumber from yards is dull at the following quotations:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear, ₱ M | $65 00 |
| First common | 55 00 |
| Second common | 39 00 |
| Third common | 29 00 |
| Sheeting | 18 00 |
| Planed lumber, extra | 18 00 |

PLANED LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| First common ₱ M | $50 00 |
| Clear | 70 00 |
| Flooring boards | 30 00 |
| Partition boards | 30 00 |
| Siding on both sides | 30 00 |
| Siding one side | 28 00 |
| Moulded weatherboarding | 33 00 |
| Rabbited weatherboarding | 30 00 |
| Half-inch patent planed | 22 00 |
| Half-inch beaded ceiling | 30 00 |
| Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes | 30 00 |
| Oak and yellow pine flooring boards | 40 00 |

SHINGLES, LATH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shingles, 16-inch, XXX | 5 50 |
| Lath | 1 50@2 |

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 85@85c; head light, 40 degrees fire test, 38@40c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 12½@13c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 45@50c; spindle engine (dark), 35@40

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, June 25, 1875.

## CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24, 1875.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | Wind. Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.940 | 72 | 72 | S. | Gentle | Clear. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.871 | 93 | 56 | S. W. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.880 | 83 | 56 | S. W. | Gentle | Fair. |

Mean barometer....29.872 Highest thermom... 95
Mean thermometer.. 84 Lowest thermom... 70

### Resignation of a Teacher.

We understand that Miss Tillie Morgan, who has for four years been a teacher in the Forbes district schools, will withdraw at the close of this session. Miss Morgan commenced in room No. 1, and has risen to the intermediate department. She has always been faithful and earnest in her endeavors to advance her pupils and the reputation of the school, and has admirably succeeded. Professor Eaton, principal of the school, gives Miss Morgan the highest credit for her work.

### A Basket Pic-nic

will be held on the grounds of the Hiland Public School, East Liberty to-day, June 25th, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. This pic-nic is for a day's pleasure among the children of the school. Directors of Central and ward boards, patrons of the Hiland, principals and teachers of other schools, personal friends and acquaintances of the teachers, all pupils who have ever attended the institution, together with surviving members of the 15th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers in and around the city, are cordially invited.

### Got his Reward.

At Chicago, on Tuesday last, Messenger Price, of the Adams Express Company, was presented with the 1,000 in gold and the complimentary resolutions awarded him for his bravery in killing the express robber last May. The presentation was quite an informal affair. Agent Gorton, in handing over the specie, made a few remark expressive of the high esteem in which Mr. Price is held by his colleagues. George, who is as modest as he is brave, replied briefly, and then gave himself up to the customary handshaking, which was uncommonly long and vigorous.

### The Cracked Valve Chambers.

The reports of the discovery that several valve chambers for the new water works engines were cracked, caused some discussion yesterday. Inquiry was naturally made as to how they could have escaped the eyes of the Inspector of Machinery, Mr. Larimer. In answer thereto, Mr. Larimer states that the chambers were cast before he was appointed, and he understood that they were examined by Mechanical Engineer Lowry, who found nothing wrong with them at that time. The discovery was made at the foundations and immediately reported to Mr. Lowry. Mr. Lowry then had the committee called to take action in the matter.

### Sheltering Arms Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Sheltering Arms, an institution deserving the support of the humane and philanthropic, will take place this afternoon. The ladies in charge will serve dinner from one to four o'clock, and tickets entitling the holders to dinner can be had for fifty cents each. The institution is pleasantly situated, on the road leading east of Wilkinsburg, and those who wish to visit it cannot have a more suitable opportunity. The last anniversary was largely attended, and it is hoped the present will attract even a greater number of visitors. Trains leave the Union Depot at 10:21 and 11:46 A. M. and at 2:41 P. M. There are several returning trains in the evening.

### New Design for Cigar Stamps.

A late Washington dispatch says: "A new design for cigar stamps is prepared by the Internal Revenue Bureau. In addition to the stamp now placed on the outside of the cigar box, the stamp has coupons attached, one of which is to be placed on each cigar after it has been manufactured and before packing in the box. The stamps and coupons are made for boxes of twenty-five, fifty and one hundred cigars. The adoption of this design will effectually prevent cigars from being packed in boxes that have been previously used and from which the old stamps may not have been destroyed. Each cigar as well as each box will bear evidence of having paid the tax, and as the coupons are furnished with consecutive and corresponding numbers, any attempt at fraud will be readily detected. Commissioner Pratt has prepared a circular for issue to revenue collectors, directing them to present the new coupon stamp to cigar manufacturers, and report their opinion as to the practicability of applying the coupons to cigars.

### Newell Institute for Young Ladies.

The closing exercises of this Institute took place yesterday forenoon at 255 Penn avenue, and consisted of readings, recitations and essays, interspersed with music by the young ladies. The following honors were conferred for highest monthly average during the session. In the senior department Beckie Welsh, Sadie Booth, Lucy I. Stewart, Cora P. Barrett, Hattie B. Young, Debbie Miller, Mary Z. Blakeley, Mollie J. Sterrett and Emma Bryar were the honor pupils. In the upper middle department, Jennie M. Black, Lillian Henry, Ida A. Smith, Allie White, and Marie Herrosee. In the junior department, Rosa Alexander, Mattie E. Johnston, Mollie Davis, Annie M. Wills, Annie W. Love, S. Lulie Long and Maggie B. Laughlin.

The graduates were Agnes W. Robertson, Vienna M. Campbell, Maggie B. Wardrop. The diplomas were presented by the Principal, Dr. Newell, in the presence of the faculty, and a pleasant session thus agreeably terminated.

### The Clerk of the Chief of Police.

In answer to a communication from Controller Snodgrass, relative to the question of paying Patrolman J. J. Davis while acting as clerk to Chief of Police McCandless, Mr. Bigelow, City Attorney, says:

By an ordinance regulating the number of police officers, passed the 30th of March, 1874, Councils provided for one Chief of Police, one Captain of Police, seven detectives, seventeen lieutenants and two hundred patrolmen.

Mr. Davis was appointed as a patrolman and was and can be assigned for patrol duty by the Mayor. If upon an examination of the facts connected with his case, you ascertain that the said Mr. Davis now claims is for services rendered as a patrolman in the performance of patrol duty, then you should issue a certificate for his pay warrant; but if it appears that his time was occupied in the performance of clerical duty, then his claim should not be allowed.

Mayor McCarthy says that, notwithstanding the opinion, Davis has been appointed in strict accordance with the law, and if his money is not paid suit will be instituted to recover the amount.

### Alleged Robbery.

John Ginley was arrested yesterday morning at the St. Clair Hotel on a charge of larceny. The facts developed at a hearing of the case before Alderman Anderson are substantially as follow: William McEnally, the prosecutor, was buggy riding with the accused, and the pair returning to the city at a late hour of the night, took a bed at the hotel. Yesterday morning the accused arose first, and rousing his bedfellow, said that there had been a thief in the room. McEnally examined his vest and found a hundred dollars had been taken from the pockets. He called Mr. Jones, the clerk of the hotel, to the room, and that gentleman, upon learning the facts called upon Alderman Anderson and procured the arrest of Ginley. An officer searched the room at the hotel and found the money concealed under the bed clothes. Ginley denied taking the money, and says the owner hid it, and being drunk at the time forgot what he had done with it. During the hearing Ginley knocked the prosecutor down, when that person lodged an additional information for assault and battery. The accused was committed for trial on both charges.

### The Bridge Robbery.

There was a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday, in the case of William Early and Jim McDonald, alias Clark, whose arrest at an early hour yesterday morning on a charge of knocking down and robbing Mr. John Melrose, was noticed in the COMMERCIAL. The evidence showed that about half-past two o'clock in the morning Mr. John Melrose was crossing the Fort Wayne bridge from Allegheny, and when half way over the structure he was attacked by two men who had been following him for some distance. One of them struck him in the face with some blunt instrument and knocked him down, and then they rifled his pockets, securing a watch and forty dollars in money. Melrose recovered after they left and returned to the Pittsburgh end of the bridge, where he met Lieutenant Rosenthal, Officer Snyder and Lieutenant McCheseny. They gave a description of the men who robbed him, and while talking, Wm. Early, one of the assailants, came up. Melrose identified him immediately, and the officers took him in custody. Shortly afterwards McDonald put in an appearance and was also promptly arrested by the officers, at Smithfield and Liberty streets. On the way to the Central Station, Early got into a scuffle with the officers, and was observed throwing something away, but when the officers returned to the place they could discover nothing. About an hour later Officer Tyre was passing that locality and found a watch that was identified by Melrose. It seems that Melrose had been with the men up to eleven o'clock that night, and had paid for their suppers at the Rush House. It was also ascertained that Early had made several unsuccessful attempts to dispose of the watch. The chain and money were not recovered. The accused were committed for trial.

## THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

### The High School Commencement—Interesting Exercises at the Opera House—A Crowded Audience—List of Graduates.

The commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Central High School took place last evening, at the new Opera House, and attracted an immense audience. Every part of the house was filled, notwithstanding the very warm weather, while many who could not obtain even standing room were turned away. The occasion was a proud one for this, the People's Institution—a proud one for the Central Board of Education and its Committee, under whose immediate supervision the school was established and is conducted—a proud one for the Faculty, the able Principal and professors whose labors have been crowned with such success, and a proud one for the graduates and their fellow students who follow in their footsteps.

In its infancy our High School struggled along amid difficulties, and its growth was hindered by a want of sufficient encouragement from the public. Year by year, however as it increased in popular favor its facilities were increased and now standing equal to many of the private colleges in the land, it is popular with all classes and is the most successful institution of the kind in the country. This year no less than twenty-two pupils have graduated from the academical department alone—a number over fifty per cent. more than from three of other large cities combined—while those also graduated, from the Normal Department four, and from the Commercial Department thirty-four.

NAMES OF THE GRADUATES.

Following are the names of the graduates of the class of 1875:

Academical department—Lura Goodwin Allen, Jane Francis Bamford, James Miller Bennett, Charles Howard Carlisle, George Hosack, Benjamin Howard Lutton, Katy Mary Macrum, Robert Mazer, Ida Virginia Miller, John Thomas Myler, Charles Prentiss Orr, Sarah Jane Patterson, Harvey Sharpe Patterson, Marvin Frisbee Scoule, Mary Elizabeth Scovel, Samuel Frew Shannon, James Harvey Simpson, George Magoffin Sleeth, William Liverton Stone, Lawrence David Strouss, Robert McBurney Vincent, Daniel Wenke.

Normal Department—Alma Corwin, Mary Elizabeth Newmont, Emma Hulme, Mary Jane Reed—4.

Commercial Department—William L. Bender, William Hurst Bisko, Hubbard Montilla Bosworth, John Connel Cameron, Samuel Graham Cameron, Winfield Washington Colville, William Raphael Conrad, William Henry Charles Corbett, Patrick Cray, Richard Dunn, Andrew Easton, Wilson Harper, Henry Elias Juergens, James Kain, Charles Roggers Kee, Adolph Kestner, Walter Marion Kirk, John Lageman, Robert Allen Lee, Robert Lockhart, Stewart Munn, Samuel Wilson McKinney, William Alexander Mellvaine, William Henry Niebaum, William Rudolph Niebaum, Frank Scott, Charles William Siebold, James Hunter Stewart, Robert Montgomery Sterling, Henry Bernier Thompson, George Weifer, Thomas Weifer, William Andrew Zahn, William Ziegler—34.

THE SCENE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The scene at the Opera House when the curtain rolled up was a grand one. Every seat in the parquette and the circles were filled, while around in the rear of the latter many people stood patiently throughout the exercises. The stage, thanks to the interest taken in the Commencement by Manager Gotthold, was admirably arranged. Upon a raised platform in the rear sat about one hundred of the pupils of the institution, and in front of them, in a semi-circle, the graduates. Upon one side, at the footlights, in front of the stage, were seats provided for members of the Central Board of Education; and upon the other side, in similar position, seats for the Faculty of the school. Before the opening exercises the Opera House orchestra performed suitable music.

THE EXERCISES.

The members of the Board and the Faculty having taken seats facing each other, the prayer was uttered by the Rev. Alex. Clark, after which the pupils, led by their music teacher, Professor Darling, sang the anthem, "O Come, Let us Sing Unto the Lord." Miss Katy M. Macrum then opened the performances of the class with an oration upon "The World's monumental Record." The paper was interesting and was well read. When she had concluded Miss Macrum was applauded, and upon taking her seat several handsome boquets were sent her through the pages in attendance. Robert Mazer followed with an oration upon "Science" which was listened to attentively and received with applause. The Misses Owens, sisters, sang the duet "Under the Beautiful Stars" much to the satisfaction of the audience. "Things that Cost Nothing" was cleverly handled in an essay by Ida F. Miller, while George Hosack followed with a very creditable effort entitled "Things that Cost more than they are Worth." His summing up was that the use of intexicating liquors cost reputation, health and life; political ambition, hatred, malice and envy and war, thousands of lives and millions of money. These performers were all greeted with boquets.

"Pretty Zingarella" a solo by Miss Wilkinson was exquisite and was warmly applauded. Miss W. has a fine voice which shows cultivation and we are informed that she has had no other instruction than that of Professor Darling the music teacher at the school. The Natural Resources of Pennsylvania an oration by James H. Simpson was well handled and exhibited research. After a chorus, "Evening Echoes" the class, Miss Laura G. Allen presented a very well written essay on "Higher Culture," which was received with marks of approbation. Miss Allen seemed to be a favorite with the pupils, or had many friends present, for the pages brought her a shower of boquets. Daniel Wenke discussed, with credit, the "Mutual Interest of Labor and Capital," and after the singing by a double quartette, Charles H. Carlisle discoursed on "The Value of Human Life." An oration by James M. Bennett, on "The Greek Theater," was quite interesting and was well delivered and received with approbation.

"Two Merry Girls" was sung by Misses Willkinson and Owens, and called forth an encore, after which George M. Sleeth recited "The Battle of Lake Regilius" with admirable effect, and was complimented by long and hearty applause.

UNFINISHED WORK—VALEDICTORY.

Miss Mary E. Scovel concluded the exercises with an essay entitled "Unfinished Work," and the valedictory address. She said the word unfinished had a discouraging sound to the earnest, active mind, yet from their very nature, the accomplishment of some undertakings is impossible. One must have graduated in the school of life, and have received all the instruction to be gained in it before he be near completeness. The foundation, then, which is built for not a finished character lives among mankind. It is only when we awake in a new and brighter world that the full measure of completeness shines forth. Turning to the members of the Central Board, the speaker said:

Honored Sirs: Our duties at the High School commence with the humble offerings of this evening. Our work would, indeed, be unfinished should we not express to you our heartfelt gratitude for the privileges which have been granted to enjoy during our school course. You have supplied us with every requisite for laying a broad and firm foundation for that useful and ornamental structure, a thorough education. We appreciate what you have done for us, and desire to thank you, before we say farewell to you and to the opportunities provided by your care.

Turning to the Faculty: Beloved Principal and teachers, you have been so efficient, so diligent, and so untiring in imparting instruction, and above all, so kind to some intractable wards, that we feel that bonds us to you. It makes us sad to think of parting. We know that often we have been negligent in our work and doubtless uninteresting students at times. Yet when we are gone we shall miss you, miss you every one. When perplexed by some difficult problem, or bewildered by some intricate reading, we shall wish for your quick and ready aid, your words of encouragement and wisdom. Although our relation as teachers and pupils shall cease, yet will your work go on. Your influence over us will never cease. Every new truth that we learn affects the whole character of the mind. What a work then are you engaged in. You have been helping to mould our minds, a work that is infinite; for who can predict the capacity of the human mind. Though you we have gained a clearer insight into the phenomena that surround us. With you we have studied Nature's works and learned to love them. We have been so long under your instruction, and received from you so many thoughts, that necessarily, your memory will be ever fresh in our minds. When we shall have gone each to his or her own sphere in life, may you be rewarded for your earnest labors in our behalf, by seeing us thorough and efficient in our life work, honest, upright men and women. Farewell!

Dear Classmates: The day that seemed in the dim distance when we commenced our duties at the High School has at length arrived—the day of parting. We have now finished our course and are about to enter the great school of life. But our work is only begun. Whether it be successful or not, depends upon each of us to determine. Four years ago we were a very large class. Now we are not all here to-night. We have left our companions all along the pathway. One dropped off here, and another there. Some have gone out into the world to battle early in youth. Some of our fairest maidens have been called to rule over that little realm, the household, and now, alas, our number is small. The Angel of Death did not pass us by but in the spring time of the second year he took away our brightest star. Jesus had need of our Lucila to adorn his sanctuary above, and we were left to mourn. Her pure and holy life, although so short, gave a nobler impulse to each of ours.

To-night, my schoolmates, we meet perhaps for the last time. Before we separate, each for his or for her new vocation, let us make a firm resolve, that whatsoever our hands find to do, we will do with our might; that we will be diligent in our work and cast our influence on the right side. Then when we shall have finished our course upon earth, we shall all meet above, where the mysteries that now surround and perplex us shall be unfolded, and with God for our teacher we shall complete the long unfinished work. Farewell!

The speaker was heartily applauded at the close of her earnest address, and both teachers and pupils were much affected. Miss Scovel, as all the others who participated, was favored by the presentation of exquisite boquets.

Before closing our report it is due to mention the credit due Prof. Wm. Mason Evans, teacher of elocution, the success of whose labors at the High School was amply exhibited during the exercises.

After the singing of "O, Hail Us, Ye Free," by the pupils, Prof. Jillson, principal of the school, delivered the diplomas to the graduating class with a few appropriate remarks, and the audience was then dismissed with the benediction.

## OBITUARY.

### Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Swissheim.

This estimable woman, one of the oldest residents in Allegheny county, died peacefully at her home at Swissvale, Wilkins township, yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, in her ninety-third year. Her maiden name was Miller, and she was born in Cumberland county, in 1783—the territory on which her parents resided having subsequently been embraced in Perry county. She was married to John Swissheim, in 1805, and removed with him to Allegheny county, in 1807. They settled on the farm at Swissvale, where the family have ever since resided, the husband having died in 1838. The children of the deceased, who still survive, are Mrs. James McKelvy, of Wilkins township; Mrs. Ann Darlington, of Montana; James Swissheim, of Swissvale; Mrs. John McKelvy, Wilkins township; William Swissheim and Henry Swissheim. Two younger sisters of the deceased were living, until within about a year ago, and the united ages of the three were over two hundred and sixty-eight years. Mrs. Rosanna Seckey, one of the sisters, died in Perry county, last year, aged about ninety years; and it is a remarkable fact that, yesterday, while this aged woman was so near the close of life, a letter was received from a son of the surviving sister, Mrs. Ann Hower, of Wayne county, Ohio, announcing her serious illness. She is about eighty-seven, and the letter states that she cannot survive many days.

Mrs. Swissheim, or "Grandmother" Swissheim, as she was familiarly called for many years, was remarkable for her intellectual endowments, having naturally a strong and vigorous mind, and being thoroughly grounded in the essential principles of Christianity. She was distinguished for her industry, her devotion to the interests of her family, and as a member of the public in the Lutheran church. She first made a profession of religion in the Lutheran church, but when she came West there was no church of that denomination accessible to her. She attended for several years upon the ministrations of the Rev. James Graham, at Buelah, some three miles from her home, which was quite suited in the Presbyterian doctrine. About the year 1825, Rev. Charles Avery, then a young man, and a minister in what was then called the New Side Methodist denomination, established a mission at Braddock's Fields, and she joined in with the new society, although she had some four miles to travel to and from church. Seven or eight years later, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized at Swissvale, and Swissheim's stone barn was for a time used as a house of worship. In 1833 or '34, Mr. Swissheim donated a lot for a church, and a frame meeting house was erected on the road near the Swissheim mansion—the edifice yet standing, at the least in that spot. For many years Mrs. Swissheim's house was headquarters for the traveling ministers of the Methodist Church, and no abode could they have been more sincerely welcome or more hospitably entertained. In 1846, population having increased quite rapidly at Wilkinsburg, a congregation was erected a new house of worship at that place, and the old meeting house was abandoned. The infirmities of age prevented the deceased from constant attendance upon public worship, but she was always a pleasure to her to embrace every favorable opportunity to wait upon the ministrations of the Word. In her last hours she had the careful attendance of her children, who were fully conscious of her approaching departure, had an all sustaining hope as to the future, and at last fell asleep, gently and peacefully.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced, but due notice will be given through the city press.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the United States Circuit Court at Williamsport, Judge McKennan disposed of the following cases:

Peter Billmeyer *et al.*, administrators of the estate of Martin Billmeyer, deceased, vs. the Guardian Life Insurance Company. This case has been pending for a long time, and was an action to recover the amount of an insurance policy on the life of the deceased. Martin Billmeyer was convicted for violating the internal revenue laws in the distillation of whisky, and sentenced to serve a few months in the Lycoming county jail. In August, 1869, he managed to get out of prison, and killing himself in a clump of bushes, committed suicide. The insurance company refused to pay the policy, and an action was commenced in the court to recover. Yesterday a compromise was effected, however, without going to trial, by the defendants handing over $4,893.54 in payment of the debt and costs.

Harris *et al.*, of Williamsport, who was indicted for writing obscene poetry, plead guilty.

Adams, indicted for passing counterfeit money at Erie, plead guilty.

The Williamsport youth, who was arrested on a charge of robbing the postoffice at that place, entered a similar plea.

### Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas Sinclair to John Holmes, the Court appointed John Aiken and H. H. Neeper appraisers to appraise the estate and effects of the said Thomas Sinclair.

The hearing of cases on the argument list was resumed, and among other cases argued was that of Street cars vs. said avenue between the points named, on a single track, and by negligently and unlawfully allowing and permitting said horses and cars to remain on said avenue for an unreasonable length of time, so that the said highway cannot be used and traversed by the travelling public and the residents thereon, as freely and fully as they ought and were wont and accustomed to do. The information further alleges that the odor arising from the filthy state of the locality mentioned is extremely offensive to the neighborhood. There will be a hearing of the case at two o'clock this afternoon.

A BOY NAMED Charles Gummers, aged nine years, fell from an express wagon on Fifth avenue yesterday, sustaining a fracture of his collar bone. He was taken to his home, No. 94 Marion street.

## A CASE STATED.

### A Question of Liability Between a Passenger Railway Company and the City.

The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company yesterday entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, against the city of Pittsburgh. The parties have agreed upon a case stated, and the question involved will be submitted without argument.

The plaintiff company was incorporated by an act of Assembly, approved April 13th, 1859. On the 15th of August, 1859, the borough of South Pittsburgh passed an ordinance giving its consent to the occupancy of Carson street by the railway company upon certain terms, among which were that the company was to keep the street in good and sufficient repair from curb to curb to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets, and also to keep it in reasonable sanitary condition. The company accepted the terms. At that time Carson street was paved with boulders.

There is a natural ravine in what was formerly South Pittsburgh borough running from the top of Coal Hill to a point near the southern side of Carson, between First and Second streets, a distance of 1,000 feet. On the 26th of July, 1874, a very heavy and extraordinary rain fell, causing a great wash of rocks, stone, gravel and dirt down the ravine, which was deposited on the roadway of Carson street, and which covered the same for a distance of about one hundred feet, and to some eight or ten feet in depth. This work completely interrupted all travel over the road by the company, and after calling on the Street Commissioners to remove the deposit, and they having refused to do so, the plaintiff (company) caused the same to be removed at the expense of $135 12½. Should the court be of opinion that the plaint ff company was not legally bound at its own expense to remove from the roadway the deposit, judgment is to be entered for the plaintiff for the sum expended, with interest from July 27th, 1874, and costs of suit. If the court should hold a contrary opinion, then judgment to be entered for the defendant with costs, each party reserving the right to sue out a writ of error.

M. W. Acheson, Esq., and City Attorney Bigelow are the attorneys in the case.

## THE KILLING OF JOHN D. COREY.

### The Coroner's Jury Justifies the Act.

We have already reported the fact that John D. Corey, formerly a resident of Braddock's Field, this county, was shot and killed by a policeman, at Sedalia, Missouri, on Saturday evening last. The following particulars of the killing were furnished to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

Corey was a freight conductor on the Pacific Railroad, well known on this line and the Atlantic and Pacific Southeast branch. He had been laid off temporarily by Division Superintendent Cumming since last Wednesday for disobeying orders. Saturday evening he was drinking considerably and abusing Conductor Chittick, who, while he was in Joe's House, and, without provocation, struck one of the employees. Officer Brucce was called in to take charge of him, which he did. Bruce tried to get him to go home, but he refused. Bruce kept him in charge until after 12 o'clock Saturday night, when he started with Corey to the calaboose. Corey was a powerful, stout young man, not too drunk to make use of his muscle. As they came in sight of the lockup, Corey refused to go any further, and finally knocked Bruce, at the same time seizing his stick. He then dealt two heavy blows with the stick over Bruce's head, when the officer drew his revolver and fired three shots at Corey. The first shot missed; the other two took effect, one in the neck, the other just above the heart. Either of the shots would have killed Corey. Bruce had already called for assistance, but could not not get it, and says that he had either to kill the prisoner or be killed. Corey died almost instantly, according to the testimony of witnesses who reached the scene of shooting a few minutes after it happened. Corey is from Pennsylvania. He is about thirty-four years of age, and is a young wife and infant babe in Sedalia. He was highly respected when sober, but liquor made him vicious and revengeful. Bruce was arrested and will have to wait the result of the Coroner's inquest, which took place Sunday morning. Their verdict, in substance, is that the name of the deceased is John D. Corey, and that he came to his death by two pistol shots fired by policeman John D. Bruce, in self-defense, while in discharge of his duty.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

Bryant's Minstrels will return from Wheeling to-day, and appear at the Opera House this evening with an entire change of programme. If the change is for the better, it is safe to predict some disasters in the way of lost buttons and damaged waistcoats, for they crowded seats during the day and see for yourselves how funny those men can be.

### New York and New Orleans Exposition.

Coles' New York and New Orleans Zoological and Equestrian Exposition will exhibit three days on the corner of South avenue and School street, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 15, 16 and 17.

### A Trip to Somerset.

A representative of this journal enjoyed a trip to Somerset this week. A visit to that delightful locality in the summer season is fraught with interest to the lover of the picturesque and beautiful in nature, and an occasion of peculiar pleasure to one who is partial to the creature comforts. The route to Somerset is via the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad to Connellsville, and thence to the objective point over the Somerset Railroad, a distance of twelve miles from its junction with the first named road. The scenery along the route through the mountains is grand beyond description. At Mineral Point our friend Hostetter is always found ready to refresh the inner man with a tip-top lunch and a cup of delicious coffee.

From Mineral Point the visitors reached Somerset by way of the Somerset Railroad—a twelve miles jaunt, as we have stated, over a well ordered railway and through a most delightful country. The train on this road connect with all trains on the main line, east and west. For the benefit of visitors during the summer season a new arrangement is reported for the convenience of parties residing in the city, whose families are summering at Somerset. If the business men of the city desire to be with their families on the Saturday, by telegraphing to Gen. A. H. Coffroth, President of the Somerset branch, a train will be sent from Somerset down to Mineral Point to meet the train on the main line which leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 P. M. This will enable visitors to reach Somerset at 11:30 P. M. Returning, the train leaves Somerset Monday morning at six o'clock, and reaches Pittsburgh at 11 A. M. This is a good arrangement, and parties desiring a convenient summer resort for their families in one of the most delightful sections in the State should make a note of it.

At Somerset the visitor will find Hill's hotel, a new structure, situated in the most delightful grove in that place. This house contains about sixty rooms, and although not entirely finished, is ready for a limited number of visitors. The entire building will be completed and ready for the first of July. The location of this hotel is the finest in the town, and there is not an undesirable room in the house. Hill, the capital host that he is, will always provided with all the comforts that money can procure.

We cordially commend Somerset to all who contemplate spending a few days or weeks in the mountains. The town is situated more than two thousand feet above the level of the sea: the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights delightfully cool, making it a desirable resort for health and comfort. There are first class livery stables in the town, so that those who desire a pleasant drive in the mountains can be accommodated with stylish teams and showy and comfortable vehicles. In short, Somerset is one of the nicest summer resorts attainable. Pittsburghers in a day's run—indeed, for real, solid comfort and enjoyment during the heated term, we may safely say its equal cannot be found in a week's travel.

### School Children's Jubilee.

The jubilee of the Allegheny school children this afternoon promises to be an interesting affair. The arrangements have been completed on a grand scale, and if the weather is favorable the little ones will have a delightful time. The following bands have been engaged and will enliven the scene with their choicest music: Great Western, Union Green, St. Cecelia, St. Bridget and Heflick's. We have already published the route of procession, and it will be remembered that it lies through the various parks of the city. The schools will move at precisely half past four o'clock. The opening piece of music will be the "Star Spangled Banner," by the combined bands. Afterwards the different bands will take the various places assigned to them and play national and popular airs. The jubilee will close by the singing by all the bands of the grand old air, "Home, Sweet Home." The exercises will close at half past seven.

### The Picnic of the Universalist Sunday School.

The Sunday school of the Universalist church, corner of Third avenue and Grant street, held its annual picnic yesterday at Hulton station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The attendance was large, numbering well up into the hundreds. The special train left the Union Depot at half-past nine, carrying the scholars, teachers and friends, and each succeeding train added to the throng. Dinner was served on the grounds in one in every way, not a single incident occurring of an unpleasant character. The Great Western Band furnished excellent music, and those so inclined danced as often as they pleased. Great credit is due to the managers for the success and pleasure of the day. Every snug sum was, no doubt, realized for the benefit of the Sabbath school.

## WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

### Commencement Exercises at the Third Presbyterian Church.

The commencement exercises of the Western University took place last evening in the Third Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, in presence of a large audience. Shortly after six o'clock the faculty and students of the institution, preceded by the Great Western Band, marched from the University building to the church, where the following programme was observed:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

| Music. | Prayer. | Music. |
|---|---|---|

1. Salutatory oration in Latin.....Edward Arthurs Smith.
2. Oration.....Mind Imperishable Charles William Neeb.
3. Oration..Effect of the Crusaders on Europe Almos Davidson Neeld. Music.
4. Oration.....A Pure Imagination Robert Davis Thompson.
5. Oration.Sacrifice, The condition of Progress John Haskell Young. Music.
7. Oration.....Silent Work Samuel James Glass.
9. Oration.....Trades Union John Naylor Smith.
10. Valedictory Addresses.....Charles Wesley Collier.

ORATIONS FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

11. Journalism.....Thomas Porrington Carnahan, A. B.
12. The Eye.....John Milton Duff, A. B. Music.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Chancellor Woods then awarded the diplomas to the graduates. The following degrees were conferred:

Bachelor of Arts—Edward A. Smith, Robert D. Thompson, Samuel J. Glass and Charles W. Collier. Bachelor of Philosophy—Charles W. Neeb, M. B. Strasser, F. H. Nevin and J. N. Smith. Civil Engineering—Almos D. Neeld. Master of Arts—Thomas D. Carnahan and John M. Duff.

The exercises closed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Howard.

We will not attempt to award the praise due to each performer separately, but will simply say that every one whose name appears on the programme acquitted himself with great credit.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LOUIS SAUS, who drives a team for Jacob Wishart, on the South Side, had a thumb bitten off by a horse yesterday.

LOUIS SHARON, a Richmond township farmer, had his pocket picked of $38 yesterday, while riding on a Troy Hill car.

A DRIVER on one of the Grumsby street cars departed one day this week with sums of money belonging to officers of the company.

MARY SHORT, who resides in Clinton row, Birmingham, was scalded with hock-jaw last night, from the pain caused by having a teeth extracted.

THOMAS MULLEN, a helper in the Sligo mills, was severely injured yesterday by the fall of a heavy iron plate, which struck him upon the breast.

THE two Allegheny roughs, Jim Caskey and George Robinson, who were arrested for knocking off people's hats, got sixty and thirty days, respectively, in the Work House.

WEDNESDAY Miss Margaret Moore, of Allegheny, was struck by a plug staff on the locomotive of the Erie express, near the Allegheny outer depot, and severely injured.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, who stole a watch and chain from Mr. Reed's office on Federal street, Allegheny, last April, was arrested yesterday morning. Alderman McHendry committed him for trial.

Is printing the list of teachers elected by the Board of Directors of Hiland school, the name of Miss Clara Black and Miss Ida Bingham were inadvertently omitted. They were chosen along with the other teachers.

FIVE men at the Sligo mills were overcome with heat yesterday and were compelled to quit work. The puddlers on the furnaces refused to go to work last night, fearing they would be unable to stand the heat.

THERE was a rumor afloat on the South Side last night that the U. S. detectives had arrested a party of counterfeiters over there, on the charge of being implicated with the gang of counterfeiters lately ferreted out.

JOHN SADLER was arrested Wednesday on a charge of attempting to outrage the person of a young girl whom he had enticed upon the hill above Brownstown. Alderman Bouley committed the accused for a hearing.

T. EATON was held for trial yesterday by Alderman Wehner, of Allegheny, on a charge of cruelty to animals. The prosecutor, Ludwig Schaffel, alleges that the accused wantonly abuses two dogs which he is training.

THOSE of the inmates of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, located in Philadelphia, whose homes are in the West, arrived in the city yesterday on the Pacific express *en route* to their places of abode to enjoy a vacation.

WM. HEAGLE, a blind man, was required yesterday, by Alderman Wenner, of Allegheny, to give bail in $1,000 to appear at court for trial on a charge of attempted rape. Mrs. Caroline Sanlich, a tenant of a house owned by the accused, makes the charge.

CHARLES JONES and Edward Riley were taken to the Western Penitentiary from the County jail yesterday, and Mike Gallaher, Chas. Hemers, John Loftus, Martin McAnally and Patrick Leonard were transferred to the Workhouse from the same institution.

OFFICER DAVIS, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested William Spence, charged with being one of the burglars with whom Mr. Vaney had the encounter in his house on Rebecca street Tuesday night. It is said there is pretty convincing proof against Spence. He was held for a hearing.

A NEW base ball club has been organized in the Twelfth ward, and named the Hersh Club, in honor of Wm. M. Hersh, Esq. The names of the members are as follows: M. J. McCullough, captain; W. Twaddle, George Glover, J. Geoghegan, D. Loomis, J. Good, C. Ostermeer, J. Thompson, T. McKeury.

## DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

### Death to the Potato Bug.

### DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Pure Paris Green!!! Is the only article yet discovered that will thoroughly destroy and banish the terrible scourge, but it is very important that the Green should be perfectly PURE. Vast quantities have been sold during the last few seasons of a very inferior grade, which only did partial good. We have uniformly sold only a pure article, and our customers for years have been highly satisfied, and have been amply repaid for the money they invested. We have just received a very large quantity of the same high standard Green, which we are selling at a very low price. Remember the place, McClaran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. WFS

### Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

### Ice Chests.

A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice cream and fruit dishes, and goods of all kinds, at very low prices, at Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street. F TH

### Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

### Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### JUNE.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and nothing mineral can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is somewhat dangerous in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it most do great injury. So is tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way. It is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this valuable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

## ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—River 13 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling. Departed—Ashland, Pittsburgh; Cons Millar, Memphis; Fannie Tatum, St. Louis; Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans.

CAIRO, June 24.—Arrived—Thompson Dean and Cherokee, New Orleans; E. M. Norton, South; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Thompson Dean and Cherokee, Cincinnati; E. M. Norton, Ohio river. River 25 feet 6 inches and rising. Heavy shower at 6 P. M.; cloudy and cool to-night; mercury 80.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Arrived—Future City and barges, New Orleans; Mitchell, St. Paul; Bob Roy, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Mary Boyd, Peoria; J. L. Rhoads, Pittsburgh. Departed—Clinton and Keokuk; St. Paul; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Mary Boyd, Peoria. River stationary. Weather clear